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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Congress Faces Its Changes

Europe Asks War Debts Grace

Germany Likes Simon's Stand

Mr. Hoover Makes His Plans

Dr. Langmuir Gets Nobel Prize

World Marks Armistice Day

WASHINGTON estimates what the reorganization in Congress will mean. The December session will contain 158 "lame ducks," or defeated members, 14 in the Senate and 144 in the House. In the upper chamber Republican warhorses such as Watson of Indiana, Smoot of Utah, Moses of New Hampshire, and Bingham of Connecticut make their final appearance. New leaders will come forward in both parties. At this session the Democrats will be called upon to modify the Volstead Act so as to permit manufacture and sale of beer. Their strength in both houses makes a majority possible, but there would not be a two-thirds vote to override a veto from the White House. Senator Borah of Idaho, implacable dry, returns to lead that side. He is said to have a fighting plan for the short session—He may endeavor to prevent the beer issue from coming to a vote.

* * *

¶ European nations move to secure a postponement on war debt payments due the United States on Dec. 15. British Ambassador Lindsay and French Ambassador Claudel hold interviews with Secretary Stimson. It is believed they seek time extensions of the Hoover moratorium. No action is anticipated until the return of President Hoover to Washington. Britain will owe $30,000,000 on principal and $55,500,000 interest. France will owe $19,261,438 interest. The total due the Treasury from 10 nations on Dec. 15 is $123,641,698—The total received may be just that much less.

* * *

¶ Germany expresses satisfaction over Sir John Simon's action in the British Parliament in urging revision of the Versailles Treaty as relating to armament. Berlin calls it of the highest importance in Germany's progress toward freedom. Sir John's official statement stresses the basic justice of the German claim to arms equality and asks that treaty revision be preceded by a new Kellogg pact to exclude the use of force among European nations. Then, he believes, a scheme for progressive disarmament would encounter no serious difficulties—Its strength would be that it applied to all nations alike.

* * *

¶ Palo Alto, Calif., finds President and Mrs. Hoover preparing to leave for Washington one day earlier than anticipated. No single urgent item waits at the White House, but the Chief Executive is desirous of meeting with his Cabinet advisers. Programs already under way will be carried out. It is believed Democratic leaders will be called into conference with the President before Congress meets on Dec. 5. Mr. Hoover is already making plans beyond March 4—As a citizen of Palo Alto, he will look after his private affairs.

* * *

¶ Japan's leading business organizations issue a statement opposing the Lytton report recommendations for Manchuria. These bodies declare they see in the adoption of these recommendations a recurrence of evil conditions in Manchuria and China involved in fresh difficulties. It is alleged that the Chinese have been unable to establish a modern organized state since the revolution of 1911. One way exists, says the report, to preserve peace and progress in Manchuria—The Japanese must go on with their plans.

* * *

¶ Stockholm announces that the Nobel prize in chemistry for 1932 goes to Dr. Irving Langmuir of Schenectady, N. Y. As associate director of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company Dr. Langmuir has been one of the pioneers along a still little known border of natural science. He is the inventor of the modern incandescent electric light bulb. It was he who applied argon, one of the rare gases of the atmosphere, and nitrogen to tungsten lamps in a discovery of vast financial significance. It cut electric lighting bills in half—It saved the American people a cool $1,000,000 a night.

* * *

¶ The world celebrates the fourteenth anniversary of the Armistice that ended the World War. In the United States the chief ceremony is the dedication of the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in ar amphitheater at Arlington. Three carved figures on the tomb symbolize Valor, Victory and Courage. The inscription reads: "Here lies in honored glory an American soldier known but to God." From their observance of the day the nations will turn to Geneva, with the Disarmament Conference soon to convene. The ability to take a far step now actually lies within their power. A suffering world, more than ever before, visions a future in which practically all soldiers might become unknown—no soldiers known because no soldiers needed.

Political Pot Begins to Boil Over New Fire

G. O. P. and Dry Forces Rally to Hold Short Session in Bounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — A sponge has been drawn across the whole slate of American politics as a result of Tuesday's Democratic landslide, and results of the most far-reaching character are already developing, even transcending in importance the substitution of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for President Hoover at the White House.

To begin with, the Republican Senatorial Old Guard has received the most smashing defeat in a generation. The simultaneous rejection of Senator Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah, Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire, Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, and others deprives the Republican Party in the Senate of its conservative ruling element. A similar change has occurred in the House. A new alignment in the minority Republican Party is already seen to be inevitable, short of absolute disintegration, in which the Republican progressive West must coalesce with the conservative East.

Secondly, the prohibition fight has been thrown full in the face of immediate political action. The drys are now rallying their forces and counting their casualties. Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, kept out of the presidential campaign by the Republican modification plank, has returned to Washington. He is the undisputed leader of the drys. He believes that action on controversial subjects like prohibition can be staved off in the short session. It is certain that a beer bill will be debated in the short session, but it is possible that he can prevent it coming to a vote.

Wets Have Majority

The wets have a majority in both houses of the new Congress. The old Congress has hitherto been dry. Some members are now thought likely to switch, however, in the coming short session. The beer bill will be raised as a revenue measure, and dangled as bait in the face of a new $1,000,000,000 deficit. A majority vote alone is needed to modify the Volstead Act to return beer. In the final analysis, the real safeguard against beer in the present session is the possibility of a veto from President Hoover, which would require a two-thirds vote to override. If the Hoover veto is indicated in advance, Mr. Borah's dry fight will be successful.

In the third place, news from Albany that President-Elect Roosevelt

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Cities Expected To Set Example For Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—With the din of elections still in their ears, a group of men are meeting quietly in a hall at the University of Chicago today to confer on a movement which one authority on government told them is likely to be the controlling factor in the development of American government in the next three or four decades.

It is a movement to improve urban government through the development of the leagues of municipalities organized now in 20 states and through their national association. The leagues are made up of some 5000 cities represented by their own officials, including mayors, members of councils, city managers and all others concerned who care to take part.

The improvement of American government will be determined in the next 30 or 40 years by associations of officials coming together for that purpose, Mr. Louis Brownlow, director of the public administration clearing house, told the conference yesterday.

The most effective of these organizations potentially, he added, is the American Municipal Association. The growth of this association in the last 12 months, he said, should be far greater than anyone expected and promised well for the future.

Little Red Schoolhouse Must Go, According to Illinois Investigation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—The "little red schoolhouse," for which many people have such affectionate regard, is just one of the many things symbolic of an overly localized system of government throughout the country which must yield to the trend toward mergers, if "simplification and economy" in government are to become realities, according to a forecast made here yesterday.

Discussing proposed methods of simplifying government in Illinois at a City Club Forum here, Mr. Elmer J. Schnackenberg (R.), a member of the State Legislature, said the "little red schoolhouse" was but one of the numerous things which had become too expensive and at the same time inefficient. The "little red schoolhouse," in other words, must be merged here and there, just as counties must be merged, police forces merged, road building agencies merged, courts merged, election authorities merged, as well as sundry other agencies of government, Mr. Schnackenberg said.

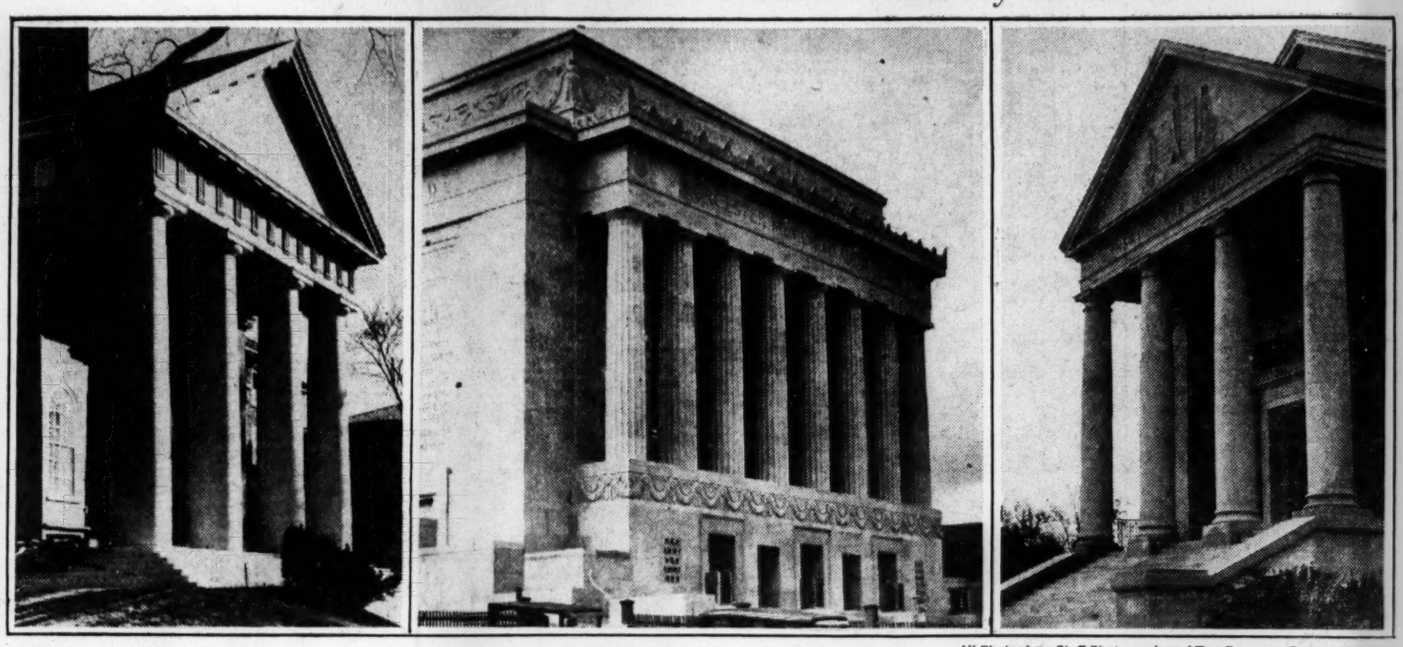
What this all leads to, in final analysis, is simplification and consolidation of government, not only in Illinois, but in other states as well, through functional rather than territorial unification.

The conclusion which has been reached, Mr. Schnackenberg said, is that wholesale consolidation of governments in any given territory, particularly a metropolitan one, is a dream which cannot be realized, for the main reason that local communities too jealously guard the autonomy they possess. Furthermore, he said, the state has no thought of trying to coerce any community into joining a super-government or doing anything else which would require relinquishment of its autonomy.

The most sensible solution, he said, is to proceed to merge various functions of government, so that each community will obtain not only cheaper, but more efficient, public services.

Prof. A. R. Hatton, governmental expert at Northwestern University, agreed with Mr. Schnackenberg that "any attempt at wholesale consolidation will not succeed." But the plan of functional unification, he agreed, has great possibilities.

Trend of War Memorials Is Toward Community Service



All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW MASSACHUSETTS STRUCTURES ERECTED AS MONUMENTS TO WAR HEROES

Left to Right—Harvard Memorial Church, Harvard University, Cambridge; Worcester Memorial Auditorium; Newton City Hall and War Memorial.

Russians Ignore Hardships On Caucasian Hiking Trips

Shoes Tied Up With String Mean Nothing to Proletarians—Tourists Wait in Line at Barracks for Breakfast Slips

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUKHUM, Transcaucasia—A five-day walking trip across the Sukhum Military Road offered an excellent opportunity not only to see the wild and picturesque Caucasian mountain scenery, but also to become acquainted with some of the Russian "tourists," or domestic travelers, who go in organized excursions in great numbers during the summer months.

We crossed the Klukhor Pass at the same time with a party of some 30 Russian tourists, and although we saw little of them during the days, because their walking pace was faster than ours, we spent the nights, of course, in the same tents and lodgings.

One of the most striking and indeed one of the most indispensable traits of the Russian excursionist is iron endurance. From Teberda to Sukhum is a distance of more than 100 miles. The crossing of the pass and the first part of the descent are tolerably rough hikes, involving a good deal of plowing through snow, wading across streams and tramping over flinty rocks. A good pair of shoes might reasonably be considered essential on such a trip. But our companions, as regards footwear, suggested a comparison with Washington's traditional soldiers at Valley Forge.

Shelter of Informal Type

In the whole group there was scarcely one sound or stout pair of shoes; at every stopping point one saw several of the wayfarers engaged in tying up loose soles with bits of string or carrying out other amateur repairs. Some of the travelers made the whole trip in sandals or tennis shoes; some found it more comfortable to walk barefoot over considerable stretches.

Poor shoes were only one of the difficulties that beset the Russian tourists. Accommodations were extremely bad, not only in the wilder places, where nothing but bare shelter could reasonably have been expected, but also in Sukhum, where the tourist "base" to which they were assigned proved to be only an extremely overcrowded barracks, inadequately and incompetently staffed. It took from half to three-quarters of an hour of standing in a pushing line to obtain a slip entitling the holder to breakfast in this base and about an equal amount of time to obtain a pass for leaving the base after spending a night there.

The last stage of the journey, from a village called Tsebelda to Sukhum, was supposed to be made in peasant carts, and in view of the size of the group and the amount of baggage four or five carts would have been needed for reasonably comfortable accommodation. Instead of this all the tourists and their baggage were bundled into two ominously overloaded carts, drawn by weak and underfed collective farm horses, which literally broke down before reaching Sukhum, so that it was necessary to walk the last two or three miles (after having made an 18-mile tramp in the burning sun earlier in the day), with the dubious accommodations of the "tourist base" at the end.

The most formidable difficulty of the tourists was still ahead. Most of them came from Moscow and Leningrad, and the problem of obtaining a ticket from Sochi, the nearest railroad station, was acute in the extreme. At best it usually meant standing up for perhaps two nights in the lines which are at once the annoyance and the symbol

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Japanese Trade Groups Oppose Lytton Report

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 11—A conference of Japanese business organizations, including the Japan Economic Federation, the Industry Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Industry in Japan and the Sino-Japanese Business Association, has issued a statement opposing the Lytton report's recommendations. The statement asserts:

First—The Chinese have been unable to establish a modern organized state in the 20 years following the revolution of 1911. The Lytton report is vitiated by the error of adhering to legal theories and the letter of treaties without considering the extraordinary conditions prevailing.

Second—The report expresses the belief that with the League's technical assistance China could become stable and unified. However, in the 10 years since the Washington conference, China has demonstrated the failure of the Nationalists' efforts at consolidation.

Third—The statement recalls China's nonobservance of treaty obligations.

Fourth—It recalls that the Lytton report blames the Kuomintang for antiforeign boycotts, but fails to state the known fact that the Kuomintang and Nanking Government are identical.

Fifth—It reiterates Japan's support of the open door in Manchukuo.

Sixth—It justifies Japan's recognition of Manchukuo on the ground that it is the only method to preserve peace in a region vital to Japanese economics.

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THINGS PRESENT

For a copy boy's eye view of an editorial writer girding himself for the tasks of the day, read "Nothing in the News" on the Editorial page.

No matter where you stood during the campaign, the item quoted in the Mirror of World Opinion may hint a new standpoint. Back page.

A Thanksgiving menu (with full directions) appears on the Household page!

In "Amazonian Impressions" on the Home Forum page, you will find the curtain lifted on a great scene of jungle green. Read the article and understand something more of this mysterious region.

Another article in the "Hymnal Notes" series appears on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Saturday brings the following special pages: News of Music, Arts, Theaters; Antiques and Interior Decoration; Book Reviews and Literary News; Educational.

Tomorrow, of course, brings the weekly news map. Many schools we learn, use this feature on their current events bulletin board.

WARLESS WORLD AIM AFFIRMED BY CHURCHMEN

Alliance Calls on Citizens to Keep Promise to Nation's Youth

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Prominent churchmen from many parts of the country in an Armistice Day Proclamation made public today at the seventeenth annual Good Will Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship called upon their fellow citizens "to reaffirm the promise made to the 10,000,000 of this generation who went out in a war to end war, and to assert their conviction that under God, war need not be again."

The proclamation, in part, declared:

"Armistice Day is an empty gesture unless we can keep our decision points clear. Whatever our differences in faith and the reasons for it, we join in certain beliefs that lead to common ends.

"It is because we are trying not to be dishonest with our beliefs, nor sentimental in our ideas, that we cannot get away from the inevitable conclusion of faith in the universal fatherhood of God. Brotherhood is a fundamental fact of human relationships, not a plaything of the privileged, nor a formula of expediency. This being so, war is out. There is no possibility of reconciling the fatherhood of God and war.

Promise Must Be Kept

"Modern warfare is the stupidest piece of economic suicide that man has yet invented. We sent the flower of this generation out not long ago to fight a war to end war. We said, 'This must be the end. No more. After this we must have peace. This shall be the last war.' It was the slogan that sold the war to this generation, a sort of high-powered salesmanship of an emotional and frantic patriotism.

"Ten million went in the last war. What good to have these days of memory, if we do not remember that promise to them, that war should cease as a means by which men settle their differences of reality or imagination.

"A world of men, who have proven the ability to conquer any obstacle standing in the way of so-called civilization, must spend some of that creative ability and driving purpose on the construction, through the wilderness of human fears, hatreds and suspicions, of a warless world."

A two-minute memorial silence was observed at 11 o'clock. Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of Churches, presided at the memorial service.

The Sino-Japanese controversy is engaging the attention of many of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Opera Singers in Chile Sue Employers For Permission to Sing Eight Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The application of Chilean social laws which are recognized as some of the most advanced in the world has resulted in a curious lawsuit in the theatrical world, providing a week's smile for the whole country. According to the labor law there must be a contract between every class of employer and employee no matter whether hours are fixed or regulated by the nature of the work. Employees are forced to work a daily total of eight hours, but the law states that, while this can be reduced by mutual agreement, an employee can demand that he work the whole eight hours if he or she so desires.

It was under this section of the law that a dozen women opera singers, contracted by the municipal theater, brought a suit against their impresarios complaining that they were not given sufficient work. The women demanded that their employers should comply with the contract by permitting them to sing for at least eight hours. Three of them alleged that they had not been allowed to sing at all and that their voices were deteriorating.

The impresarios' rebuttal of the claim was based on the assertion that the girls had poor voices and that the theater would be emptied if they were allowed to sing in accordance with the conditions demanded. They added: "We do not mind paying them for eight hours but we cannot let them sing for eight hours."

The judge, after a week's hearing, stated that he must rule strictly in accordance with the legislation. When the employer complained of the quality of the service of an employee it was equivalent to dismissal, and compensation would be granted in accordance with the indemnity clause of the labor code—a month's salary for every year of service. The opera singers were therefore held to have been dismissed and were compensated accordingly.

Armistice Day Observances Are Held Throughout World

Millions Join in Exercises Commemorating End of World War and in Paying Homage to the Heroes of Their Own and Other Countries

Observances in commemoration of the declaration of an armistice 14 years ago were held today throughout the great area involved in the World War.

Especially solemn were the exercises which rendered homage to the unknown soldiers lying at Arlington, Va., under the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile in Paris and at Westminster Abbey in London.

At Ottawa, thousands of persons congregated for the national service of remembrance, held on Parliament Hill, within the shadow of the Peace Tower.

Rome, too, observed the day with a review of 8000 troops although Armistice Day exercises were held last Friday.

The city of Newton, Mass., dedicated its beautiful new City Hall and War Memorial and in thousands of other cities and towns throughout the United States exercises commemorating the end of the great war and honoring its heroes were held.

In Boston 15,000 veterans marched through thoroughfares lined with thousands of persons, who cheered them at every step.

Newton Dedicates Its New City Hall And War Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Nov. 11—Thundering planes, tramp of marching men, the sound of "taps," the boom of a 21-gun salute and speeches by government officials, played prominent parts in the dedication of the new Newton City Hall and War memorial today.

The exercises, which were attended by more than 10,000 persons, were held in the War Memorial section of the structure, which—although it is not the main portion—is considered the most beautiful. The crowd filled the auditorium and aldermanic chamber, as well as the grand stands which lined Commonwealth Avenue.

Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman, Representative Robert Luce and representatives of the army, navy and marine corps were the speakers. Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton presided, and Mr. C. R. "Bob" Emery, radio announcer, was toastmaster.

Increasing Movement

Newton, in making its War Memorial a useful structure, follows a movement which is increasing gradually throughout the country. The trend is away from mere ornamental structures and statues. The effect of useful memorials is vastly greater, for in addition to their utility they have lost none of the necessary ornamental beauty. In fact, many modern memorials are among the most beautiful buildings in the country.

For instance, the $2,000,000 Worcester Memorial Auditorium, to be completed in the early spring, is considered by Mr. J. E. Fuller, vice-president of the George A. Fuller Company, builders of the memorial, as one of the finest ever erected by the firm. The Fuller company erected the Lincoln Memorial and the Arlington Memorial in Washington, D. C.

The front of the structure presents eight beautifully designed Greek Doric columns. This classical architectural theme is followed throughout the building. To a certain extent it resembles the Lincoln Memorial in design.

The structure includes a large auditorium seating 3500 persons, a striking Memorial Hall and a small community theater. Behind the columns on the front are windows

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Cuba Rushes Aid To Storm-Swept Camaguey Area

CAMAGUEY, Cuba, Nov. 11 (AP)—Aid to refugees of the tropical hurricane which swept over central Cuba late yesterday was rushed from Camaguey today. Although seriously affected by the storm the city turned from its own destruction to assist refugees from Santa Cruz.

It was estimated that the hurricane left more than 1000 fatalities in its wake. Camaguey, the rich sugar province of the nation, bore the brunt of the storm. The worst devastation was wrought in the Caribbean port of Santa Cruz Del Sur. The hurricane whipped a tidal wave, 20 feet high, through the town and hundreds of villagers were caught in their homes.

The hospitals here were taxed by the local emergency. Florida Railway boxcars, the Hotel Inglaterra, homes of wealthy residents and other buildings were prepared for the relief work. Maj. Santiago Trujillo, acting for the secretary of interior at Havana, was reported en route to make a survey of needs here.

Stocks Sweep Up In Brisk Advance

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—The stock market forged ahead to new high levels since early October today, in continuation of yesterday's sweeping advance. Trading was so active that by the end of the first hour of trading, the ticker had fallen three minutes in arrears.

Many leading issues gained $1 to $2 a share in the first hour. Union Pacific rose more than $2, getting above $72. A $2-gain carried Allied Chemical above $80. Santa Fe advanced nearly $2, getting close to $46.

American Telephone advanced more than $1.50, going above $109. U. S. Steel was up more than 50 cents, crossing $38.50. Miscellaneous issues up $1 to $1.50 included American Can, New York Central, Standard Oil of New Jersey, International Harvester, and others.

Missourian Makes Find On Effect of Speeches

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11 (AP)—Mr. Henry Depping, studying results of his unsuccessful race as the Republican nominee for Attorney-General of Missouri, has made a discovery.

The only county he carried was Ozark County, down in the hill country next to the Arkansas line.

"And that," Mr. Depping reflected, "is the only county of the 114 in Missouri in which I did not make a speech."

EUROPE ASKS ACTION UPON WAR DEBTS

Notes Sent to Washington Close on the Heels of National Election

SEVERAL COUNTRIES TO DEFER PAYMENTS

Indications Point to Joint Policy by Major Parties on Huge Obligations

The aftermath of the American election brings a tide from Europe pressing for action on the question of war debts.

Greece failed to meet its obligations due yesterday, Hungary is compelled to defer its Dec. 15 payment, and Estonia, Latvia and Poland have requested postponement.

A note presented by the British Ambassador to the Department of State is believed to present Britain's difficult financial position, and Paris indicates the intention of asking changes.

Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, opposes cancellation and contends that a definite policy on Washington's part is needed immediately.

Apparently the lame-duck session of Congress, convening in December, will have to consider the question of temporary crutches for its European debtors, and President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt will have to begin cooperation on foreign policies at once.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Foreign debates leaped to the front rank of national problems today, with several European nations almost stumbling over one another in their haste to present their various cases for a postponement of Dec. 15 payments, and general downward revisions.

They had carefully waited for the conclusion of the elections to avoid any chance of prejudicing their case, which might easily have occurred had it been injected into the presidential campaign. But the results being settled, they have now come forward with overtures which may very possibly lead to a refunding of all of the war debts owed to the United States.

Great Britain opened the subject yesterday and France is expected to follow suit today. Meanwhile Greece failed to make a payment of $444,920 due on its debt yesterday and Hungary served notice that it would be unable to meet its payment of $40,729 due on Dec. 15.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, presented a note at the State Department which, according to London sources, set before the American Government the contention that payment of the $95,500,000 due on Dec. 15 would constitute an appalling burden on the British nation and that transfer of such a huge sum at this time might dislocate world trade and result in more harm to the United States than postponement.

Judicial Review Sought

The note is understood to have made it perfectly plain, however, that no threat of repudiation or cancellation is implied, and that the only thing the British Government desires is a judicial review of the situation in the hope it will evidence the fairness of its contentions. It is understood that funds necessary to cover the Dec. 15 payments are on deposit in New York, and that if negotiations break down the installment will be paid promptly.

The French Ambassador, M. Paul Claudel, also visited the State Department yesterday, and is expected to return today with a note setting forth the official position of his Government.

Pending President Hoover's return to Washington from Palo Alto on Wednesday or Thursday, the State and Treasury Departments will carefully study the various propositions and prepare a definite statement of the Administration attitude for his approval.

Administration circles have long been known to recognize that Great Britain has a relatively just claim for readjustment of its debt to the United States. As far back as Dec. 31, 1931, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, then Secretary of the Treasury, recognized that the original adjustments had been far less favorable to England than they had been to France and other European governments.

Burden Made Heavier

Not only is England the largest debtor under the funding agreements, but in addition it is now handicapped by a depreciation of currency, which it is estimated would nearly double the burden on its Treasury of meeting payments due in gold at their full face value.

The British payment due Dec. 15 is made up of $30,000,000 due on principal and $65,500,000 due on interest. The French payment of $19,261,438 is due entirely on interest.

Greece was the first of the debtor nations to fail to meet payments due, although several others have taken advantage of the clause permitting postponement of payments on principal if notice of inability to pay is submitted in advance. Discretionary authority resides in the Treasury to permit payments on principal to be postponed for two years, but interest must be paid.

The Hungarian Government gave notice it does not have the necessary foreign exchange to meet its semiannual payment of $40,729 due

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BRITISH BACK VERSAILLES PACT CHANGE

Foreign Secretary Favors Alteration in Clause on Germany's Arms

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 11—Formal revision of the clause in the Versailles Treaty imposing unilateral disarmament upon Germany was proposed by Sir John Simon in an authoritative statement on British foreign policy in the House of Commons yesterday.

Such a revision, the British Foreign Secretary said, should be preceded by a specific affirmation by European powers of a new Kellogg pact to exclude the use of force in the settlement of disputes among European nations.

The basic justice of Germany's claim to equality of status should also be recognized, Sir John contended, and a scheme should be drawn up for progressive disarmament upon lines which would apply to all European nations alike, thereby placing not only Germany but also such states as Hungary and Bulgaria upon a footing similar to that occupied by Britain, France and Italy.

Lytton Report Commended

In regard to Manchuria Sir John spoke in the highest terms of respect and appreciation for the Lytton report and indicated Britain's desire to act in unison with the League of Nations and the United States on this question. At the same time, however, he emphasized that no decision in regard to it could be reached before the League of Nations Council meeting on Nov. 21. This, he explained, was because it had been unanimously agreed at Geneva to give Japan until Nov. 14 to reply to this report.

Sir John also replied to a Labor Party question which directed attention to the full-page advertisement by a British armament firm of a patrol tank and field howitzer in a newspaper published in the German language. He disclaimed all knowledge of such advertisement, but said all exports of war material from Britain were subject to license and no such license had been or would be given in respect to any arms export contrary to the provisions of the Versailles Treaty.

General Discussion Needed

Regarding the plan of the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, for a reduction in armaments, Sir John said it was inspired by a desire to reach agreement with Germany, which the British Government could not but commend. Its proposal to place all European continental armies upon the same footing of short service, also its plan for a pact of nonaggression to include the European powers, commanded Britain's heartiest sympathy.

What Britain now desired to do, Sir John pointed out, was to get the nations together, including Germany, to discuss what could be done. The full realization of Germany's claim to equality could not be reached all at once, he said. What was needed, however, was a practical program of steps of which each would depend upon its predecessor as confidence became established.

What the British Government was working for, was not to achieve anything spectacular, but by friendly coöperation with other nations in whatever plan might be feasible, to further the British people's overwhelming desire to see disarmament an accomplished fact.

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Armament Advertising Fails to Stir Germany

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 11—German quarters appear unconcerned over the question raised in London regarding advertisements for British armaments which Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., has been publishing in the German technical military periodical, Militar Wochenblatt. These advertisements have been occupying the back cover of this magazine on an average of once a month in recent issues. They picture anti-aircraft guns and amphibian and high-speed tanks which embrace forms of land armaments Germany is prevented from importing under the Versailles Treaty.

But it is pointed out here that the Militar Wochenblatt is one of the outstanding technical publications read in the war ministries of almost every country. Thus the Vickers advertisement is interpreted as not directed necessarily toward Germany but as a means of widely diversified advertising.

The magazine has denied any official connection with the Reichswehr, although published by E. S. Mittler & Sons which also publishes many of the generally circulated books and pamphlets of official, but not confidential, Reichswehr contents. The Militar Wochenblatt is under the editorial direction of former Lieut-Gen. Constantin von Altrock.

ITALY SANCTIONS ATLANTIC FLIGHT

ROME, Nov. 11 (AP)—Gen. Italo Balbo's long-planned mass flight of 20 military airplanes from Rome to Chicago and return for the 1933 Chicago Exposition was officially announced today by the Italian Government. The flight will start in June and will take probably two months by easy stages.

General Balbo, Italy's air minister, will lead the flight as he did one to South America more than a year ago. One hundred picked aviators have been in training four years for the flight. The route of the flight probably will be via Ireland, Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, Washington or New York and other American cities.

JOBLESS TO WORK ON CANADIAN ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Work for unemployed single transients on the trans-Canada highway will be started at once, it has been learned. These men, of whom 3500 are already in the boarding camps, will be set to work on the section of the highway west of Nipigon.

While working on the road, these men get $10 a month and their board, the cost being shared by the provincial and federal governments. While in camps previous to the beginning of the work, they have been receiving $5 and their board.

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By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARLESS WORLD AIM AFFIRMED BY CHURCHMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

the delegates attending the congress. This question came up for discussion at this morning's round table conference on "The Far Eastern Problem," presided over by Mr. Grover Clark, consultant on the Orient.

"The issue between Japan and the rest of the world is simple," said Mr. Clark. "It is neither the duty nor the right of other nations, at this stage, to pass judgment on the rights and wrongs of the original dispute between Japan and China. It is the right of the nations to insist that the peace pledges shall be kept and that the new way of peace instead of the old way of war shall be taken to settle that dispute."

Commenting on the alleged weakness of the peace machinery in the dispute now in progress between China and Japan, Mr. Clark said: "It is true that armies move with a swift if brutal conclusiveness which the steady pressure of public opinion cannot achieve. Yet already the world's desire for peace has been a powerful factor in keeping the Far Eastern situation from becoming worse, and the steady pressure of a determined public opinion can operate powerfully to prevent the spread of the conflict and to insure a fair settlement. That is what we who are of the people and not of the governments can do—keep public opinion continually informed and steadily determined to have peace."

Economics and Peace

In the round table on "Economics and Peace," Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston spoke on the part now being played by the business men of the world in the achievement of the peace ideal. "Internationally the new economics makes for world peace," he said, "because business has discovered that trade is most successful when no attempt is made to get the best of anybody else and when it utilizes all its resources and all the resources of natural science so that it may bring the utmost public benefits to everybody and be of the greatest service to all. World peace has now become not only a practical possibility, but the logical outcome of successful business methods."

In this same connection Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, commented on the part to be played by the United States in the forthcoming World Economic Conference. "The test of whether the United States is willing to recognize that it is an integral part of a closely knit interdependent world will be Washington's attitude toward the forthcoming economic conference," he said, continuing:

"If, as was officially suggested a few months ago, the United States refuses to permit two such vital topics as tariffs and interallied debts to be included in the agenda, there can be small possibility of success at the conference. If, on the other hand, the United States enters the conference without formal reservations, it will have a unique opportunity to help to check the prevailing tendencies toward ultra economic nationalism, which are tending to deepen and prolong the depression."

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison of Chicago expressed the hope that President-Elect Roosevelt would follow the lead of President Hoover in the development of policies based on the Pact of Paris.

"We must not," said Dr. Morrison, "get entangled in peace policies that involve economic or military sanctions. The only effective deterrent to war is to be found in the mobilization of public opinion against an aggressor state. More can be done to maintain peace by morally isolating a nation bent upon war than can be done through the invoking of military or economic penalties."

Russian Tourists Ignore Hardships

(Continued from Page 1)

of present-day Soviet living under conditions of shortage of everything, from bread to railroad tickets. Some travelers were making long unnecessary detours by boat in order to reach Novorossisk, on the rumor that tickets could be bought there more easily than in Sochi.

Singing at Night Camps

During the first days of the trip it must be said that the morale of the party, which was traveling under the auspices of the Society of Proletarian Tourists, held up surprisingly well. Although they were theoretically "poletarian" tourists and were living under decidedly proletarian or, rather, sub-proletarian conditions, most of the members were young professional persons, engineers, technicians, teachers, etc. At the night camps there would be pleasant individual and group singing, and on one evening some members of the group retained energy enough to play a Russian adaptation of hide-and-seek.

By the time Sukhum was reached, however, tempers were becoming frayed, and the numerous defects of the "base" there elicited loud shouts and threats of invoking the intervention of the public prosecutor from the more actively disgruntled members of the party. Very probably, however, that official, even if he possessed time to investigate the complaints of the indignant travelers, would have found it extremely difficult to discover precisely who was responsible for the numerous arrangements that simply did not gibe.

One may wonder why Russians go on tours that offer them little but meager and bad food, crowded and uncomfortable accommodations and, finally an ordeal by battle before it is possible to board a homeward-bound train. The answer is, of course, that things at home have their share of drab discomfort, and there is always an allurement about fresh scenes, especially in such a picturesque part of the world as the Caucasus. Then Russians have both an exasperating capacity for causing and a perhaps admirable capacity for enduring discomfort, both of which qualities impressed me again and again in the course of my Sukhum Road wandering.

BRITISH REVENUES

LONDON, Nov. 11 — Exchequer receipts during the week ended Nov. 5 amounted to £14,206,332 and expenditures £30,598,224. Floating debt on that date amounted to £891,505,000, compared with £901,615,000 on Oct. 22 and £670,150,000 on Nov. 7, 1931.

POLITICAL POT BEGINS TO BOIL OVER NEW FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

will spend the week before Congress opens, Dec. 5, in Warm Springs, Ga., interviewing Democratic leaders of the House and Senate indicates he will at once assume leadership of his party. This leadership may be tacit, but it will be real. The newly elected Democrats feel they owe their victory largely to him. They will follow his direction, for a while at least. For four months, without taking office, Governor Roosevelt will be able to play a dominant rôle in shaping Democratic policy in Congress.

Felt Even in Senate

Even in the Senate, where the Republicans may keep control in the short session, Governor Roosevelt's hand will be the guiding one, because of the Republican insurgents who have supported him. The major belief here is that Mr. Borah's forecast is correct, and that Governor Roosevelt will agree that most of the acts passed by the short session must be fiscal, and nonpartisan. The beer bill, however, will constantly figure in connection with the balancing of the budget.

A review of the election shows the need of quick reorganization of the drys. Wet-dry referenda were held in 11 states, and in all 11 the wets won. The states were New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Michigan, Louisiana, California, Connecticut and Wyoming. The last two referenda were merely advisory. The others dealt with local statutes, or threw out dry provisions in state constitutions.

As final election returns continued to straggle in it was figured that there will be 158 "lame ducks," or defeated congressmen participating in what probably will be America's last "lame duck" session, likely soon to be abolished by the Norris Constitutional Amendment. Of the "lame ducks" 14 are in the Senate; the rest, 108 Republicans and 36 Democrats, in the House.

Extend Power in States

The Democrats have added 29 Governors to the nine counted earlier in the election returns and now have 38 of the whole. The remainder includes one Farmer-Labor Governor, in Minnesota, leaving the Republicans only nine in the nation.

The smashing of the Old Guard is so complete that figures indicate that even two years hence, the Republicans cannot regain control of the Senate. Governor Roosevelt will have a Democratic Senate for the next four years. Left to guide the conservative Republicans in the upper house are Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania and Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, in addition to Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, who is much more liberal than the others, and Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who voiced the western farm views.

In the House, the Old Guard is similarly depleted. For example, on the Appropriations Committee the Republicans lost every member but two. Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Representative Isaac Bacharach of New Jersey, Representative Carl E. Mapes of Michigan, and Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts are likely to be the foremost leaders of the conservative Republican wing, but support from the western insurgents must be sought, and already discussion of a coalition conference committee is heard, to reunite the two wings.

Senators Now in House

In the House, two former senators will find themselves associated, Mr. James W. Wadsworth (R.) of New York, opposed by prohibitionists, but admitted by many drys to be an able senator, outside of his wet views, and Mr. Magnus Johnson (F. L.) of Minnesota. Both these men in the past have been defeated for reëlection to the Senate and have returned now to the lower house.

In New Jersey, Senator W. Warren Barbour (R.), finally nosed out his opponent. In Colorado, on the other hand, the result is still uncertain, Karl C. Schuyler (R.), with 200,257, leading Walter Walker (D.), with 200,046, by the narrow margin of only 211 votes!

One of the astonishing developments in the election was the apparent small size of the Socialist vote in comparison with earlier indications. It may not exceed the Debs vote of about 900,000 in 1920, but already has far surpassed the total of 267,000 in 1928.

Associated Press returns from congressional districts last night on contests for the 435 seats in the new House of Representatives showed:

Democrats elected, 314; present Congress, 218.
Republicans elected, 111; present Congress 209.
Farmer-Labors elected, 4; present Congress, 1.
Still doubtful, 6.
Necessary for a majority, 218.

With 105,179 of 119,714 election districts reported by the Associated Press, the vote now stands at 20,424,696 for Roosevelt, and 14,513,933 for Hoover, a plurality of 5,910,763 for the Democratic victor. This vote of nearly 35,000,000 for the two major candidates is expected to grow, with reports from the missing districts, to surpass by a considerable margin the total of about 36,400,000 votes cast for Hoover and Smith in 1928. The electoral vote still stands at 472 for Roosevelt and 59 for Hoover.

Farmer-Labor Party Gains in New House

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11 (AP) — Minnesota will have at least four Farmer-Laborites and possibly a fifth in the House of Representatives in the new Congress as the result of Tuesday's election.

Four of the contests for the nine congressmen being elected at large this year had been definitely determined today, with the other five still in doubt as tabulation neared completion in the record field of 31 candidates.

Those already elected are Mr. Magnus Johnson of Kimball, Farmer-Labor, who once represented that party as a United States Senator from Minnesota; Mr. John Kvale, Benson, Farmer-Labor incumbent; Mr. Ernest Lundeen, Minneapolis, Farmer-Labor and formerly a Republican congressman; and Mr. Henry Arens, Farmer-Labor, now Lieutenant-Governor.

Theodore Christianson, Republican, former Governor, fifth in the list standing, appeared almost certain of election, with a likelihood that Mr. Elnar Holdale, Minneapolis Democrat, also would be successful. Mr. Holdale, defeated two years ago for the Senate by Senator Thomas D. Schall, Republican, has filed notice with the Senate of a contest of Senator Schall's election.

Still in the race for the House are Mr. Ray P. Chase, Republican; Mr. Fred Shoemaker, Farmer-Labor, and Mr. A. H. Andresen, Mr. W. I. Nolan, Mr. Harold Knutson and Mr. C. G. Selvig, all Republican incumbents.

In addition to reelecting Gov. Floyd B. Olson, returns indicated the Farmer-Labor Party had succeeded in winning all but one of the state offices filled at this election, together with the naming of a majority of the members of the State's congressional delegation.

Kansas and Washington Alone Favor Income Tax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—On the basis of returns to date, Kansas and Washington were the only states to approve state income tax proposals among seven where such measures were voted upon Tuesday.

The outcome on a constitutional amendment for an income tax in Minnesota was in doubt today. With 1379 of 3716 precincts heard from, the vote was 149,552 yes; 133,630 no.

Tax measures were rejected in Arkansas, Alabama, Oklahoma, Colorado and California.

The Kansas measure authorizes graduated levies on incomes from whatever sources derived.

The proposal beaten in Oklahoma would have increased taxes on larger incomes. That rejected in California would have set up income and selective sales tax to provide limited income for school purposes.

Voters in Arkansas rejected a proposed 1 per cent sales tax on all merchandise except farm products in the hands of the original producer.

CHEMISTRY PRIZE GOES TO LANGMUIR

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 11 (AP)—Dr. D. Irving Langmuir was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry yesterday.

Dr. D. Irving Langmuir is associate director of the laboratories of General Electric at Schenectady, N. Y., and is a well-known authority on radio, especially vacuum tubes. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was educated at Columbia University and in Germany. He first became associated with the General Electric staff in Schenectady in 1909.

His new theory of the arrangement of electrons in atoms and molecules in 1919 led him later to devote most of his time to development of radio tubes, and after 1922, that was his principal field.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS DROP

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Licenses issued over a 12-month period by the London County Council for the right to use armorial bearings totaled 5539, a reduction of 448 compared with a year ago. Licenses issued for male servants numbered 23,138, a decrease of 1313.

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Thick End Corned Beef ..... lb. 22c
Beef Tongues, corned ..... lb. 18c
Deerfoot Sausages ..... 1 lb. pkg. 35c
Kraft's Roquefort Cheese ... 25c } Both for
1 Pkg. Martini Crackers .... 15c } 34c

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EUROPE ASKS ACTION UPON WAR DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Dec. 15. Of this sum $28,444 represents interest.

Estonia, Latvia and Poland already have given notice of request for postponement of amounts due in December. The Polish installment, amounting to $3,302,980, is the largest of the three.

French Avoid Appearance Of Common Debt Front

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 11—The French Government is understood to have opened dipomatic negotiations with the United States on the subject of war debts, particularly with the view of postponing payment of the $1,000,000 due Dec. 15.

M. Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister, conferred today with M. Louis Germain - Martin, Minister of Finance, and with M. Louis Escallier and M. Henry Bizot, director and assistant director of movement of funds of the Bank of France. At the close of the conference an official communiqué was issued stating that "the Government is engaged in diplomatic conversations on the subject of which courtesy demands the most absolute discretion."

It is thought here that France was informed of the British move under the terms of the Lausanne conference accord which declared that no government would take any important step toward settlement of such problems as war debts and disarmament without first letting the others know. According to the Petit Parisien, the French Government refrained from acting simultaneously only to avoid the appearance of "a common front."

Yugoslavia Stops Payment on Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Lack of foreign currency here has compelled Yugoslavia to suspend current payments on foreign debts. The state has introduced a unilateral moratorium, pending negotiations with its creditors. This was necessary in order to preserve the gold supply from exhaustion.

For several weeks the dinar has been wavering and is commonly sold now for about four-fifths of its stabilization value. The lack of exports, the great depreciation in the price of agricultural products, the suspension of German reparation payments, and the radical falling off in treasury receipts have caused a difficult financial situation for the Government.

Most observers in the Balkans consider that all the states here will completely or partially discontinue the payment of foreign obligations. Greece is paying only 30 per cent, Bulgaria is demanding the same reduction, although she is still paying 50 per cent, and Roumania is hoping, by the mediation of the League of Nations, to be granted a complete or partial moratorium by her foreign creditors.

Cancellation of Debts Opposed by Robinson

PAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Nov. 11 (AP)—Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Senate Democratic leader, declared in an Armistic Day address here today, in favor of this Government announcing a fixed policy for collection of the war debts and said the printing of more money for immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus would threaten the national credit and result in much more harm than good.

Reviewing the national expenditures for veterans' compensation, he said that "from the origin of pensions for disabled soldiers during the period of the Roman Empire down through the Middle Ages to the present, there has been nothing comparable in the history of any country to the liberal manner in which the United States Government has made provision for its veterans."

Tracing the history of the war debts due the United States, Senator Robinson said, "There is no equity in the appeal for cancellation.

"It seems the part of prudence," he said, "to declare a fixed policy on the part of this Government to collect the debts and end the agitation which is certain to gather volume in the early future in favor of cancellation.

"If the President should let it be known that the settlements now in force are final and will not be reviewed or opened up for further consideration, such decisive action would promise the stabilization of conditions throughout the world."

World Weather Forecasts Soon, Wilkins Says

Accurate forecasting of world weather conditions by meteorologists stationed near the poles will be possible in a few years, said Sir Hubert Wilkins, speaking last night before the University Club of Boston.

The chief value of polar exploration, he asserted, is the possibility of obtaining really accurate weather forecasts and he said he had already selected locations for meteorological stations.

Sir Hubert showed motion pictures taken through a porthole of the submarine Nautilus while under the arctic ice pack on his recent voyage.

Sir Hubert said he plans to do more work next year in the antarctic with planes. Also he has plans ready for a submarine to be built especially for arctic exploration and hopes to build it after his return from this next trip. Although the first man to actually use a submarine under the ice, Sir Hubert did not claim to have originated the idea. In fact, he declared, Sandro Botticelli, Italian painter, painted an imaginative picture of a submarine under an ice pack as long ago as 1480 and in 1643 the Bishop of Chester wrote a book that described submarine navigation under ice.

PRINCETON AWARDS MADE

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 11 (AP)—Robert S. Parsley Jr. '33, of Maplewood, N. J., and John T. Cowles '34, of Burlington, Vt., yesterday received a William Lyman Biddle Memorial scholarship. The scholarships, which are worth $1000 each, are awarded annually on the basis of scholastic standing for the two previous years and on the additional standings of leadership and athletic ability applied in the award of Rhodes scholarships.

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DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day—WEEKLY from $21

IRVING FISHER PRAISES SCRIP USED IN IOWA

Most Interesting Plan, He Says, to Overcome Economic Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWARDEN, Iowa—"The stamped scrip used by the city of Hawarden in lieu of money is the most interesting experiment being tried in the United States that I know of to combat the depression," Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University told the City Council here after a day spent in investigation the "currency."

Use of scrip as an aid to the solution of local employment was advocated for several months by Mr. C. J. Zylstra, local business man. The City Council finally agreed to authorize the issuance of $300 in scrip on trial. It is being put into circulation in partial payment for labor performed on public projects, the laborer receiving $1 in scrip and 60 cents in cash for each day's work.

The scrip has been issued in the form of $1 coupons only. Each person using the scrip must affix a special 3-cent stamp, which is purchased from the city. When 36 such stamps are on the coupon it will be redeemed by the city for $1 in cash.

The Yale economist, who was in the middle West for a number of lectures, heard of the Hawarden plan while in Iowa State College at Ames and immediately came here to conduct an investigation.

"As an emergency, scrip seems to be an important aid in several ways. It saves the city need of immediate cash to pay its employees; it helps absorb the unemployed; discourages hoarding; and it puts new purchasing power in the hands of the customer, where it is most needed to start trade," Professor Fisher told local business men.

"The bond purchases of the Federal Reserve banks put purchasing power into banks but it often stopped there because the merchant would not borrow until he was assured that there was some customer demand," he declared.

In his discussion of the operation of the plan here, Dr. Fisher suggested that it might be well to adopt a modification of the Austrian plan by requiring that a stamp be affixed once every week or two weeks, and that the stamps be of a 1-cent denomination. This would insure more rapid circulation and would spread the period over which the scrip would function to either two or four years, depending upon how frequently stamps were required.

According to data compiled by the economist, there is only one other similar plan in operation now and that at Woergle, Austria. There, the stamps are affixed at the end of each month instead of during each transaction. The result is that the holder of the scrip naturally tries to get rid of it before the date arrives for the new stamp.

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's

Drawings by Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, on view at Goodspeed's Bookshop, will well repay a visit. Most of them are originals made for two of Mr. Chamberlain's books, "Tudor Homes in England" and "Domestic Architecture of France."

With compelling clarity he has set forth for the observer the variations of Tudor building, so that the characteristics of form, material, construction are unmistakable. Mr. Chamberlain seems to have an unerring eye and an unfaltering hand. In the endless details he appears to put down the stroke decisively, never changing it once it is there. A number of studies, such as those of windmills at various angles, exhibit the uncanny perfection of his craftsmanship.

Mr. Chamberlain has made these drawings for illustrational purposes. There is no attempt to subdue effects and establish a pictorial atmosphere. Nevertheless one marvels at his technical skill, which slurs over nothing and undertakes the trickiest perspectives.

Holman's Print Shop

At Holman's Print Shop, there is as usual a display of unconventional character. Mr. Holman has assembled antiquities, prints, photographs, drawings, pertaining to Harvard University. Portraits of professors, presidents, even the famous apple-vendor of the past may be seen. Bills of accounts and documents throwing some light upon earlier days of the university have been hung.

Small prints line the walls. They include colored Japanese prints, German engravings, French prints and portraits of people of the theater of old. One may wander about in the various smaller galleries of the shop discovering the vast material that comes under the heading of "stock" for a print shop. There is something very human, exceedingly touching and inevitably instructive in looking over these small contributions of the skilled hands of men. There is no other art shop like Mr. Holman's to impress us with the expansive character of the graphic art. D. A.

BALLOT RECOUNT ASKED FOR SWIFT

The first legal step to obtain a recount of votes in the state contest for Lieutenant-Governor, which was won by Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican, was taken yesterday, when the necessary papers were taken out in behalf of both Mr. Bacon and Mr. John E. Swift, defeated Democratic candidate.

Securing of 1000 signatures of legal voters is the next step in line. It is expected that recounts will also be asked on the contests for Secretary of State and Attorney-General, both won by Republicans.

FOREIGN-BORN FOUND 90.1 P. C. LITERATE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Census Bureau said today that of 13,216,928 foreign-born white persons above 10 years of age in the United States, 11,912,844, or 90.1 per cent, are literate.

The figures, based on the 1930 census, showed that Scotland, with three-tenths of 1 per cent, had the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any country of birth. England and Canada ranked next with six-tenths of 1 per cent and Newfoundland third with eight-tenths of 1 per cent. The Azores ranked highest with 36.9 per cent, Portugal next with 34.7 per cent and Italy next with 25.3 per cent.

Dr. Foster Sees Need to Expand School Activity

Expansion of schools, higher salaries for teachers and better buildings and equipment are needed in times of business recession rather than curtailment of activities, Dr. William Trufant Foster of Newton, economist and author, declared at Boston University's school of education, yesterday.

Speaking before a student gathering, on "Must We Liquidate Intelligence, Too?" Dr. Foster said that intellectual training of men and women is more necessary than ever in times of recession. He advised schools to use credit and to go into debt rather than curtail activities in education.

"We have everything we had four years ago," he added, "material wealth, monetary supplies, and a sound economic argument is to go into debt for such expansion as will preserve and develop the intelligence of the future. In this country we are victims today of 100 years of 'Laissez-Faire' policy, the rugged individualism that has characterized the United States. It is better called ragged individualism, when production has dropped from 14 per cent above normal to 54 per cent below normal, according to the American Telephone and Telegraph chart.

"Now that the emergency actually has arrived, most of the leaders have lost their nerve. The trouble is not so much frozen assets as frozen feet. They tell us, in effect, that it was all right in days of prosperity to indorse an emergency plan, but the plan must not be used in an emergency. They now preach the economics of despair. Having mismanaged credit and currency, they now tell us that education must be mismanaged, too. Having stupidly forced the liquidation of business, they are now even more stupidly forcing the liquidation of intelligence," he added.

Protest in Geneva At Troops' Action

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (AP) — Geneva Socialists today arranged a day of protest and mourning for Saturday, as a result of a riot in which several persons were killed on Wednesday. Last night was quiet with no hint of a renewal of the disorders.

About 1500 troops of the National Army and Militia were ordered to stand ready for emergencies.

The Government issued a proclamation forbidding assemblages in public places and calling on citizens to assist authorities in maintaining order. It notified three battalions of infantry and one battalion of the landwehr (militia) to stand ready for instant mobilization should the need arise.

The federal council in special session ordered an investigation of the rioting to determine under what conditions the troops fired. The action of the troops was justified by President Giuseppe Motta and city and canton authorities. Major Perret, commander of the youthful troops which sprayed the mob with machine gun fire, said the crowd attacked the soldiers, throwing pepper and wresting away their arms.

NEW AMHERST PRESIDENT IS INAUGURATED

Dr. King Announces Liberal Policy in Handling of Student Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 11—Amherst College today inaugurated Dr Stanley King as its eleventh president.

Heads of approximately 30 colleges and universities and scores of other educators, former President Coolidge, Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts and other distinguished guests witnessed the induction of the first lawyer-business man president of the institution founded by Lord Geoffrey Amherst.

Addressing an audience that overflowed College Hall, once the village church, and now the main assembly hall, Dr. King declared his approval of the use of automobiles by undergraduates, compulsory chapel attendance, and the present status of Amherst as "an undergraduate college of the liberal arts."

The inauguration of Dr. King, the nineteenth annual meeting of the Alumni Council, and the annual "Little Three" football game between Williams and Amherst called hundreds of alumni and guests to the campus today.

The inaugural ceremony was ushered in by an academic procession from Converse Memorial Library to College Hall. Following the singing of "Memory Song to Amherst" by a male chorus under direction of Prof. William P. Bigelow, director of music at the college, the invocation was delivered by the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, who from 1927 to 1930 was director of religious activities with the rank of full professor at the college. The presentation of the insignia of the presidency to Dr. King was made by Mr. George A. Plimpton of New York, who is president of the Amherst Corporation.

Enlarging upon his attitude toward the undergraduates, Dr. King warned that "we must get away from the all too prevalent coddlings and immaturities in our attitude to young men. I would trust them to live from day to day as young men should, instead of trying to prepare them for living. I would regard them from the start as young citizens, instead of hoping to train them to be citizens in the future.

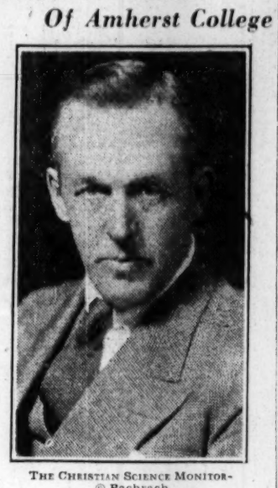
At 11 o'clock Dr. King halted the exercises for two minutes of complete silence as the college's part in the world-wide observance of Armistice Day.

RECOUNT QUERIES GO TO MAINE COURT

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 11 (AP)—The question of going behind the ballots in Maine's Third District congressional recount will be placed before the State Supreme Court. Gov. William T. Gardiner and the Executive Council in closed session yesterday voted to ask the court if it was its duty to investigate the allegations of former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, defeated by John G. Utterback, Democrat, in the September election, that several plantations in Aroostook County had not been "duly organized," and therefore should be excluded from the count.

The plantations were among the 17 towns and plantations in the St. John district, where Mr. Brewster alleged "fraud" in the voting. His majority outside of the 17 St. John district towns was more than 3000, and exclusion of the vote in several of those places would throw the seat to him.

Installed President Of Amherst College



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Bachrach

DR. STANLEY KING

MADRID PAPERS REAPPEAR AFTER CONFISCATION

Were Suspended for Their Anti-Republican Sentiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Four important Madrid dailies, after temporary confiscation of their premises and machinery for their anti-Republican sentiments, have recommenced publication. The suspensions, coupled with announcements appearing in bold letters over the doors of the newspaper offices that they had been expropriated by the authorities, saved the premises from attacks by the mobs, which burnt churches and convents and which threatened to do the same to the monarchical publishing houses.

Spain's most popular newspaper, ABC, remains under the ban. It is said that the prolongation of its chastisement is due chiefly to the expresison used by the paper a day or two before the Sanjurjo rising that "others besides the Government can have recourse to force." Despite protests from many Republican papers, the authorities show no sign of relenting in this particular case.

There are no signs of a rally of the Conservative classes. Here and there opposition to governmental measures takes the form of resistance which is invariably followed by reprisals. Discontent with the attitude of labor has now led the farmers of Salamanca to refuse to pay the field hands with the result that there are out 12,000 summonses for unpaid wage bills. To simplify matters, the authorities threaten to expropriate the land of farmers who do not immediately come into line.

A similar threat intended to bring recalcitrant farmers to their knees is leveled at those who contemplate not planting seeds for the next crop. They say that not only do they stand to lose heavily owing to the excessive wages and the non-payment of rents for hired land but they fear to make any commitments because they have no protection against the non-fulfilment of contracts with labor. The Government replies that it cannot afford to permit the owners to prepare the way for famine conditions. So that ruin stares the owners in the face whatever they do.

Happy Shouts of Playing Children To Retain Large Rôle at White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Administrations come and go, political complexions change, but the young folk in the White House keep right on appealing to the American people.

The election of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt assures, after March 4, plenty of energetic, individualistic youth to enliven the old mansion on Pennsylvania Avenue. Four sons, one daughter, a son-in-law, two daughters-in-law, a grandson and two granddaughters will constitute his contribution in the presidential family.

Not since the Republican Roosevelt, Theodore, occupied the Executive Mansion in the early 1900's has there been such a large group of young folk. Ever since their father declared his candidacy, the young Roosevelts have been hustling in his cause, working as a unit in Chicago, sharing his air-trip acceptance, riding his campaign train, cheer-leading, speech-making.

There's young James, the President-elect's "right-hand man," slim six-footer introduced across the country as "my little boy Jimmy," and James has a slim, pretty wife, Betsy. There's slender, blue-eyed, vivacious Anna Roosevelt Dall, who, like her mother, combines homemaking with politics and philanthrophy—and still finds time to help edit a magazine. Her husband is Curtis Dall.

Elliott Roosevelt and his wife Betty make a third young couple, and then come the school boys, Franklin Jr., 18, and John 16.

And to make things lively in that third floor nursery when holidays bring the children and grandchildren home, there'll be "sister" Dall, aged 5, whose name really is Anna Eleanor like her mother and grandmother before her; her little brother Curtis, aged 2, better known as "Buz-Buz"; and wee Sarah Delano, the eight-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt.

GOVERNOR CROSS HONORED

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut was elected president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters at its annual meeting and dinner Wednesday.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Wellesley College: Lecture, "Mechanical Modes of Vibrating Molecules," by Prof. Donald H. Andrews, Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 8. Open to public.

Unveiling and dedication of memorial gold portraits to Boston men lost in the World War in various Boston schools at 8, as follows: Mary E. Curley School, Charlestown High School, High School of Commerce, English High School, East Boston High School, Michelangelo School, Hyde Park High School, South Boston High School.

"Only Yesterday" costume ball, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 9.

Boston Jewelers' Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Southern Club of Boston: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Theaters

Hollis—"Yeomen of the Guard," 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Colonial—"Cyrano," musical version, 8:10.

Music

Jordan Hall—Jacqueline Rosial, soprano, 8:15.

Boston Opera House—"Faust," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon meeting; subject: "Issues Raised by the Lytton Report on Manchuria"; speakers: Mr. George E. Sokolsky, author, and Prof. Arthur M. Holcombe of Harvard, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Boston Public Library: Exhibit of Milton First Editions and Louisa M. Alcott Centennial Books, all day.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Loan exhibition of needlework, 264 Boylston Street.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 4:30.

Harvard Economic Society: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Massachusetts Chapter, Golden Eagle Scouts: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Chumming With Chipmunks," 3; meetings of Junior and Senior Bird Clubs, 9:30 and 10:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Brown Alumni Association: Annual Scholarship Bridge, 148 Coolidge Hill Avenue, Brookline, 2:45.

Boston Branch, American Association of University Women: Meeting, speaking program, Tufts College, Medford, 3.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "What Is Really Happening in Russia," by Prof. Phillip E. Moseley, Harvard University, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Theaters

Hollis—"Yeomen of the Guard," 2:15.

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Colonial—"Cyrano," musical version, 2:10.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Martha," 2:30.

Jordan Hall—Guy Maier's Musical Journeys, 11:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 18th century French ornament; Paine Collection of Chelsea porcelains; continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the 18th century.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by George Lee. Through Nov. 19.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Heustis. Through Nov. 30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Through Nov. 19.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portarits of timely interest." Both through month of November.

Copley Art Stores, 667 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. I. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight, followed by clear and cold weather; Saturday moderate west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight, probably followed by clearing Saturday morning; possibly snow flurries in extreme west portions Saturday; colder Saturday in west portion.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Saturday, probably changing to snow flurries and colder Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and somewhat colder tonight; Saturday fair and colder.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	60	Montreal	38	38
Bismarck	26	26	Nantucket	48	60
Boston	45	63	New Orleans	50	74
Buffalo	42	42	New York	50	76
Calgary	22	34	Norfolk, Va.	48	62
Charleston	56	62	North Platte	30	38
Chicago	26	34	Philadelphia	46	60
Cincinnati	32	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	80
Denver	12	28	Pittsburgh	48	52
Eastport, Me.	50	52	Portland, Me.	44	50
Hatteras	56	64	Raleigh	46	60
Honolulu, T.T. 7 p.m. Nov. 10	..	..	St. Louis	30	40
			St. Paul	24	32
Helena, Mont.	20	36	Salt Lake City	28	40
Huron, S. D.	22	24	San Francisco	60	76
Jacksonville	56	68	SantaFe, N.M.	14	42
Kansas City	28	36	Seattle	46	50
Key West	68	70	Tampa	52	68
Los Angeles	66	82	Washington	46	58
Memphis	34	66	Wichita, Kan.	28	40
Miami, Fla.	60	72	Williston, N.D.	20	28

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 11.
B—Maximum Nov. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 10:13 p. m., Saturday 10:22 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:57 p. m.

HOLYOKE PAY SCALE CHANGED

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 11 (AP)—Further pay readjustments to meet conditions were announced yesterday by Mr. S. L. Willson, president of the American Writing Paper Company. Wages of workers will be reduced from 4 to 10 per cent, while 25 per cent of the amount to be saved will come from officers of the company, as has been the case in previous reductions.

YOUR CAR WILL NEED ANTI-FREEZE TONIGHT

EVEREADY PRESTONE

You're right—it's cold. And you need anti-freeze in the cooling-system of your car at once! In unheated garages, and out on the street, cars won't be safe tonight without an anti-freeze. You must act quickly—go to your dealer or garage-man and have him put in Eveready Prestone without delay. Why Eveready Prestone rather than something else . . . ?

BEFORE YOU BUY ANY ANTI-FREEZE,

read these facts

EVEREADY PRESTONE is different from all other anti-freezes — there is nothing else like it.

In developing Eveready Prestone, the laboratories of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, keeping in mind the requirements of the U. S. Bureau of Standards for an ideal anti-freeze, have perfected a product that satisfies the following specifications:

Eveready Prestone does not boil away. So it does not require frequent renewals, nor does it leave the car unprotected when a cold snap follows warm weather.

The fumes of boil-away products may mar the finish of fine cars. Smelly fumes also make winter driving unpleasant, and inflammable mixtures increase the hazard of accidents. Eveready Prestone is non-inflammable and odorless. It will not affect your car finish. And it is thoroughly effective in preventing freezing.

Eveready Prestone circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures. Yet it will not "creep." A heavy, viscous fluid, which is not free-flowing, is a poor cooling agent. Other substances in use may "creep"— leak from systems that are watertight, but not tight enough to hold these liquids.

Many products, because of their thickness in the concentrated form, are sold as water-diluted solutions. The cost of canning and shipping plain water is thus borne by the public. Eveready Prestone is packaged as a concentrated product, not water-diluted. It's ALL anti-freeze! You know what you are getting for your money!

NOW REDUCED IN PRICE

Eveready Prestone now comes to you at a substantial reduction in price. Today it offers the safest and most economical anti-freeze you can buy for all-winter protection.

And Eveready Prestone also brings you protection against rust and corrosion. On brass, copper, solder, aluminum and zinc, it reduces the corrosive action of the water in the cooling-system at least 75%. On cast iron, 95%.

Eveready Prestone is approved by *all* car-manufacturers and guaranteed by National Carbon Company. Put it in — *today*.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
General Offices: New York, N. Y.
Unit of Union Carbide UCC *and Carbon Corporation*

● THIS POPULAR-PRICE CAR, operating in a cold-weather zone, needs only one-half gallon of concentrated Eveready Prestone to protect it all winter long. Cost $2.25. No scale, no corrosion—absolute safety.

If you buy a water-diluted anti-freeze for this car, remember that you are paying for a large amount of plain, ordinary water, as well as for anti-freeze material. The low cost per gallon, therefore, cannot be compared with the cost per gallon of *concentrated* Eveready Prestone. Obviously, you will need a much greater amount of the diluted product to get the same protection.

If boil-away anti-freeze is used, there must be one-half gallon in the cooling-system every time the thermometer drops to 20° F. Cost ($2) . . . it depends on the number of cold snaps. Meanwhile, frequent renewals, checking, trouble and bother.

● THIS MEDIUM-SIZE CAR, in an average-weather zone, needs only one gallon of concentrated Eveready Prestone. Cost $4.45. All-winter protection against freezing, rust, clogging and corrosion.

The cost of enough water-diluted anti-freeze to give this car the same protection cannot be computed unless you know how much anti-freeze and how much water there is in the product you buy. Some brands contain as much as 55% plain water. Low cost per gallon, therefore, means nothing.

If boil-away anti-freeze is used, the cost per season may be a great deal more than the cost of Eveready Prestone. Meanwhile, no certain, sure protection through all weather changes. No protection against rust and corrosion.

● THIS LARGE CAR, operating in a zero-weather zone, needs only two gallons of concentrated Eveready Prestone. Cost $8.90. Complete peace of mind for the owner of a valuable car.

You can buy a water-diluted anti-freeze at a lower cost per gallon, but you will have to buy much more than two gallons to get the same protection. *How* much more will depend on the amount of water in the product. Therefore, the cost per gallon of such anti-freeze means nothing.

If boil-away anti-freeze is used, two full gallons must be present every time the temperature drops to zero. The cost may easily exceed the cost of Eveready Prestone. Meanwhile, no certain protection against freezing — none at all against corrosion.

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO WAR HEROES IN MANY LANDS

King George Takes Part in Armistice Day Rites in London

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—An impressive ceremony at the Cenotaph today marked England's Armistice Day remembrance.

King George laid a wreath at the base of the monument. His son, the Duke of York, laid another. Queen Mary took no part in the service, but watched from an overlooking window.

A brigade of red-coated Guards in their huge bearskin hats were drawn up around the Cenotaph, forming a hollow square. Within were the King and the Duke, representatives of the army, navy and various military organizations, a military band and a vested choir.

The prayers and the religious service were conducted by the Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London.

The public packed Whitehall in a solid mass back to Trafalgar Square, and, on the other side, to Westminster Abbey.

The most dramatic moment of the ceremonies came at 11 o'clock, when for two minutes the packed thousands stood so still and silent that the cries of birds and the muffled rumblings of trains in the subway could be heard. "Big Ben," the clock on the House of Commons, called out the hour in the deep voice that has called it for many a year.

In the Abbey there was a special religious service, attended by representatives of the army and navy and the veterans' organizations.

The Prince of Wales went to Edinburgh to take the lead in Scotland's Armistice Day homage there.

On behalf of King George, the Prince laid a poppy on the Stone of Remembrance and joined the people in a pilgrimage to Scotland's national war memorial on Castle Rock.

Leaders in War Attend Ceremonies in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP)—The booming of cannon preceded France's one minute of silence on Armistice Day today.

The French Army had the honors of commemoration and it started by rendering homage to the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile in Paris.

The tombs of Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch in the Invalides were banked with flowers.

Marshal Pétain, Marshal Franchet d'Esperey, Marshal Lyautey and General Weygand, Commander of the French Army, and the members of the Superior War Council also attended.

Gen. Henri Souraud, military Governor of Paris, presented the troops of the Paris garrison to the President and led them in their parade.

Special grandstands around the Place de L'Etoile were reserved for the diplomatic corps, high officials of the French state, allied veterans' organizations, and the military and naval attachés of foreign countries.

Silent Tribute Paid In Canada's Capital

OTTAWA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Canada's capital paid silent tribute to the heroes of the war today.

On Parliament Hill thousands congregated for the national service of remembrance held within the shadow of the Peace Tower.

Grouped about the temporary cenotaph, citizens of all ranks paid common homage to the memory of the fallen. On the square were drawn up thousands of war veterans, together with the various corps of the Ottawa garrison.

On a platform behind the cenotaph were the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General, Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet and of both houses of Parliament, notables of church and state and representatives of foreign nations.

At 10:45 a. m. the carillon began to toll at 20-second intervals, until 11 o'clock, when the roar of a gun ushered in the two minutes' silence.

Italy Honors King

ROME, Nov. 11 (AP)—Italy celebrated its Armistice Day last Friday, anniversary of the separate truce with Austria-Hungary, but today was another holiday, the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel.

Signor Benito Mussolini reviewed 8000 troops along the New Empire Street between the Coliseum and Venezia Square.

Rites in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (AP)—Armistice Day was observed throughout Belgium, the chief interest centering in the ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in the capital, which was attended by the royal family and representatives of the Government.

CREDIT METHODS ARE CRITICIZED IN BANKRUPT CASES

Report Is Made on Survey of 570 Failures in Greater Boston Area

Greater efficiency in credit extension is urgently needed to reduce the number of bankrupt cases coming before the courts of this country, says the report on the survey made by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Yale University, complete tabulations of which are available today.

The report shows a detailed analysis of 570 commercial bankruptcies in Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk counties, in Massachusetts, having estimated population of about 2,000,000, and extended over the period from Novemver, 1930, to June, 1931.

Causes of commercial bankruptcies, as disclosed in the study, compiled and tabulated in a 52-page printed booklet, "hangs the red lantern on many of the pitfalls which lurk along the pathway of business," according to Mr. Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy, who coöperated in the preparation and study of the subject, together with Mr. B. Loring Young and Mr. Charles C. Cabot, also referees in bankruptcy.

Education tends to reduce bankruptcies, shows the study, which discloses that "over 40 per cent of the total group of 570 bankrupts studied did not finish grade school, Approximately 70 per cent were not high school graduates, although there were 145 high school graduates in the group. Less than 10 per cent were college graduates. Lack of education in many cases was a contributing cause of failure.

"Knowledge and training," the report says, "can be acquired both in school and through experience, but the disproportionate use of either method, except in unusual cases, is not conducive to success. The majority of the bankrupts did not secure the necessary knowledge and training in school."

Major causes of bankruptcy disclosed by the data are inefficient management, unwise use and extension of credit, adverse domestic and personal factors and dishonesty and fraud. More than 51 per cent of the bankruptcy businesses had no accounting records. Such records of 28 per cent additional were inadequate for the needs of the business. Prior to ownership of their concerns, nearly half of the bankrupts were engaged in occupations which did not provide any experience in the business they entered.

Nation's Problem Held Opportunity For Democrats

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (AP)—The problems of war debts and disability payments to veterans, Prof. Sumner S. Slichter of Harvard University said in an address for delivery here today, offer the incoming Roosevelt Administration "a golden opportunity to make a courageous contribution to the restoration of the economic life of the nation and of the world."

Speaking at the opening session of a two day meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Professor Slichter declared it is of vital importance that prompt action be taken to reach a settlement of the war debts.

"Otherwise," he said, "there is danger that the heavy payments which Great Britain would be compelled to make in excess of her receipts would further depreciate the pound and thus tend still further to depress currencies in the United States and other gold standard countries." Professor Slichter, who is in the department of business economics of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, said the indications are that the Federal Government's deficit this year will exceed $1,000,000,000.

"Some action to reduce the deficit is imperative. If $250,000,000 a year were saved by reducing the payment to veterans for disabilities incurred outside war service, more good could be done in restoring confidence than by the imposition of $750,000,000 of new taxes."

Armistice Day Observances Are Held Throughout World

(Continued from Page 1)

which open into the Memorial Hall. On the opposite wall will be a huge World War painting, 56 feet long and 25 feet high, which will be illuminated by floodlights. This painting will be visible from the street, producing a striking effect.

Harvard Memorial

Another building which represents the movement toward useful memorials is the Harvard Memorial Church, which was dedicated in Cambridge today. This structure, also extremely beautiful in design, follows the Colonial architectural theme, with Greek cornices and eaves. Its broad portico, with four pillars designed after those of the Messina Palace, resembles slightly the Newton War Memorial portico.

The Newton City Hall and War Memorial, itself one of the most beautiful structures in Massachusetts, is an adaptation of Colonial and Georgian architecture. It is the work of Allen and Collens, Boston, architects. Perhaps the finest architectural point in the building is the War Memorial portico, with its long broad steps leading through four huge limestone Roman Doric columns. Another beautiful portico, with four Corinthian pillars, leads to the City Hall on the opposite side of the building. The memorial merges nicely into the City Hall through a circular colonnade, adapted from Georgian architecture.

Features of the dedication includes a parade, in which 6000 troops and members of patriotic organizations marched, "taps," a 21-gun salute, and raising of the national and state flags by Mayor Weeks and Mr. Roy V. Collins, president of the Board of Aldermen. The dedicatory speeches were heard by the crowd in the grandstand through huge amplifiers.

Following the dedication, the guests of the city attended a luncheon at the Brae Burn Country Club. Throughout the afternoon the veterans' organizations are holding a John Philip Sousa Memorial Band and Drum Corps Contest in the Newton High School Stadium, in which musical organizations from various parts of the State are competing. A military ball in the State Armory this evening ends "Newton's day of days."

Nation Rededicates Unknown Soldier Tomb On Banks of Potomac

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Eleven years to the day since he was brought back from France, the Unknown Soldier received today the renewed homage of a reverent nation when a permanent monument embodying the dignity and repose with which his resting place will be surrounded through the coming generations was dedicated at Arlington.

Government officials, veterans and the Washington Bicentennial Commission joined in the dedication of the simple, impressive sarcophagus of pure white marble, designed by Mr. Thomas Hudson Jones, sculptor, and Mr. Lorimer Rich, architect, both veterans of the war.

Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, delivering the principal address, asked veterans of all wars today to rededicate their lives to American institutions and ideals.

Reciting the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion, Mr. Hurley declared, "To uphold these ideals the Unknown Soldier gave his life. To achieve these ideals we live."

Warning against "traditional carelessness and false security," in time of peace, Mr. Louis S. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, asked for "reasonable arming and preparation of peace-loving people against possible invasion.

"The Unknown Soldier is today exerting more influence and living more profoundly in the hearts and lives of his countrymen than he ever did while with us in the flesh," Mr. Johnson declared. "The young manhood of America that went forth a decade and a half ago to represent this country on the field of battle have erected a monument to themselves that shall live as long as the history of this nation is perused," he added.

At the close of the dedication exercises, organizations passed before the monument for half an hour placing wreaths. On the panel at the end of the tomb facing Washington and the Potomac River are portrayed three carved figures symbolizing Valor, Victory and Courage. A simple inscription is carved on the side facing the Arlington amphitheater, "Here Lies in Honored Glory an American Soldier Known But to God."

Congress authorized the Secretary of War to obtain designs for a permanent monument. The problem was twofold—to design the tomb itself and lay out a new approach to the amphitheater behind it in such a way as to give the whole composition a proper sense of dignity and repose. Most of those who submitted designs, based them upon such a modification of the then existing terrace as would place the tomb at the head of a flight of steps with appropriate approaches.

The design adopted called for a simple, beautiful sarcophagus of white marble 11 feet high and approximately 9 feet wide at the base, to be superimposed upon the temporary tomb, which was but slightly raised above the level of the terrace.

The design having been approved, steps were taken to obtain the three large pieces of marble necessary—the base, the die block and the cap.

The main piece of the monument is one of the largest blocks ever shipped by rail, weighing 55 tons. It was quarried near the top of a mountain at Marble, Colo., 10,000 feet above sea level. The three pieces comprising the memorial were set in place in Arlington last December and in April the carving was completed. Since then the work of constructing an imposing approach to the amphitheater from Roosevelt Drive 400 feet down the hill in front of it toward the river has been completed. The approach is bordered on either side by a tall English beech hedge, while the center is laid out in grass plots and stone walks.

From the drive to the foot of the steps leading to the tomb is a broad avenue, bordered on either side by a tall English beech hedge. Through the center of the avenue lies a grass plot cut by stone walks. At its entrance stand four carved posts, two decorated with American eagles and two with symbols of the Army and Navy. Near by, hidden from view of the tomb, is a parking place for automobiles.

Thousands made their annual pilgrimage to Washington Cathedral today, where Woodrow Wilson is buried in the Bethlehem Chapel. Mr. Newton D. Baker was scheduled to deliver a tribute to the war-time President this afternoon. The national service flag was raised as usual at the Capitol this morning under the auspices of the Gold Star Mothers.

The joy that reigned on that night 14 years ago when the news of the armistice was received at Washington will be celebrated at two balls tonight under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Boston Veterans Honor Memory of Comrades

They marched today . . . the "boys" who went "over there" 14 years ago to decide a righteous verdict for America . . . and they marched to music not of war but of peace.

Armistice Day! The day of days when a new peace was born; And veterans of Massachusetts appropriately observed the anniversary with parades, patriotic celebrations, and dedications of memorials, statues, and portraits in various parts of the State.

In Boston 15,000 veterans showed that they have lost little of their marching skill as they stepped briskly along a route which took them through several of the principal down-town streets. A colorful crowd cheered them on as they did in 1917 and on every Armistice Day since the World War.

Drum corps and bands from several American Legion posts provided stirring music for the parade and brought applause all along the line of march, which began at Commonwealth Avenue and Hereford Street and disbanded at Boston Common, where other patriotic exercises were held earlier in the day, under the auspices of the Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War.

Mayor James M. Curley reviewed the parade of "the boys in khaki" from a stand in front of City Hall. Gov. Joseph B. Ely with Adjt.-Gen. John H. Agnew, reviewed the veterans from the State House.

In Cambridge, Harvard dedicated its World War Memorial Church, with more than 600 alumni taking part in the exercises. A special dedication will be held tonight for the new organ, made possible by a $50,000 contribution from Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Isham of Santa Barbara, Calif., in memory of their son.

Tonight, to conclude the Armistice Day celebrations in Boston, imperishable gold portraits of Boston soldiers lost in the World War will be unveiled and dedicated in the following city schools: South Boston High School; Mary E. Curley School; Charlestown High School; High School of Commerce; English High School; East Boston High School; Michelangelo School, and Hyde Park High School.

At each school a program including music, an oration by a prominent city official, and a speech of acceptance by a school representative will be carried out.

Last night, various Armistice Eve events were held in clubs and hotels in all parts of the city. Mr. James L. Rose, state commander of the American Legion, was the central attraction, and he was kept busy going from one veteran gathering to another with a message of patriotism.

Prompt Hearing On St. Lawrence Waterway Seen

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Senate hearings on the proposed St. Lawrence waterway will be concluded before the short session of Congress meets in December if the desire of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is fulfilled.

"We are preparing to proceed as expeditiously as possible that the hearings may be concluded by the time Congress convenes," Senator Borah said. "So far as I know now, the plan can be carried out and the treaty made ready for early consideration."

Senator Borah said he had requests from four individuals, representing four associations interested in the treaty, and that he had notified them to be present to make statements of their views. The witnesses, he said, would be Mr. Alfred P. Thom for the American Railway Association and the Association of Railway Executives; Mr. Peter Tenеyck of Albany, N. Y., for the New York Waterway Association; Mr. George W. Edmonds of Philadelphia, for the Philadelphia Ocean Traffic Bureau, and Mr. C. H. Tregenza of Chicago for the Seaboard-Great Lakes Corporation.

The treaty was negotiated last spring. It provides for construction of a deep channel between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic to permit of ingress and egress of shipping to inland ports, enabling direct shipments of cargoes to any ocean port of the world.

Business Men Plan Anti-Liquor Fight

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—"The election clearly revealed the necessity for a united front on the part not only of temperance and prohibition forces, but of business leaders and executives who realize the menace of a re-legalized beer trade to legitimate industry, public welfare and the American home."

This is the call sounded by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation here yesterday in a statement commenting on the results of the election, Nov. 8.

"We are confident that the American people, fairly informed with economic and social facts regarding alcholic liquor, will never sanction the return of the saloon or again grant the brewer and distiller a permanent charter of legal protection," the foundation said. "We predict the greatest educational campaign on this question ever known in America from now on."

Judge Suspends Dry Law Sentence

DETROIT, Nov. 10 (AP)—Declaring it would be "ridiculous to jail a violator after the people have spoken so convincingly," Recorders Judge W. McKay Skillman today suspended sentence on William Munn, charged with violation of the State Prohibition Act, and said he would follow the same policy on all prohibition cases coming before him.

Michigan voters at the election Tuesday o' rwhelmingly favored repeal of the "bone dry" clause in the State Constitution, and favored the sale of liquor—when and if sale is legal in the United States—through a state controlled commission.

"Inasmuch as a law should represent the will of the people and inasmuch as the courts are the servants of the people, if I were to impose a sentence on this defendant I think I would be doing an injustice in the light of what has transpired," Judge Skillman said.

PERKINS' WORK OF CENTURY IS TOPIC OF PRAISE

A century of steady progress, spent in proving that "obstacles are things to be overcome," was celebrated by Perkins Institution for the Blind in its final centennial meeting at Symphony Hall last night. Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, delivered the principal address of the evening and was introduced by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

After a brief tribute to Dr. John D. Fisher, pioneer in this work in America, Governor Ely said: "So ably has it (Perkins Institution) cared for the blind charges of the State that Massachusetts has never felt the need of establishing a special school and maintaining it at great cost, as nearly all other states have to do." He then remarked that the "gathering here tonight of so many graduates who have come to pay tribute to their alma mater is perhaps the most tangible evidence of the school's success."

Dr. Hopkins gave a short history of Perkins, speaking briefly on a few of the outstanding achievements of the school and the men through whom they were made possible.

"In consideration of the relationship of the work of this school to constructive citizenship, one of the greatest of Dr. Howe's achievements appears in the destruction of the forces of the long-time analogy, comparing lack of mental vision or unintelligence to lack of physical sight," Dr. Hopkins declared. "He destroyed as well any implication that the two were in the slightest degree related. . . . "

"A point that requires emphasis in all schools is that sharpened vision must be sought throughout the years of a man's life, that no points of view can legitimately hold as against new evidence which alters these, and that progress toward truth is dependent on continuous and persistent effort in which courageous thinking and clear, intellectual vision are of equal consequence."

Greetings were read by Mr. Gabriel Farrell, director of Perkins. He also introduced Miss M. Eunice French and Mr. Charles W. Holmes, former Perkins students, who read messages from the men and women graduates of the school. Other speakers included Mr. Robert H. Hallowell, president of the Perkins corporation; Mayor James M. Curley, Bishop William Lawrence, and the Rev. George P. O'Connor.

An inspiring musical program was furnished by the combined Perkins choirs, numbering 175 voices. More than 3000 graduates, students, and friends attended the meeting.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Program.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBS, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 Studio recital.
7:45 Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter," drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; "Eddie and Ralph"; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Bond Bakers Revel: Neal O'Hara; Eleanor Talcott; Grin and Bearit; Rines Orchestra.
10:45 Republican news flashes.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Craigavad, Irish tenor.
5:15 "The Art of Living" talk.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Ethel Grenier and Phil Saltman.
7:15 "Melody Lane"; soloist, orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Fur Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Garcia Novelty Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Elgin Adventurers' Club.
11:00 NBC, Lanny Ross, tenor.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; guest artist.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Saxophone."
6:30 Bob Emery's Debating Club.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 Harry Sosnik's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time."
9:00 CBS, All America Football Show.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Kresge Varieties; recording.
10:45 Organ recital.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Al Moore's Jolly Tars.
7:45 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dance Marathon.
8:30 Muscanto Trio.
8:45 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Ronnie and Van, vocal.
9:15 Mystery drama.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
12:45 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloist.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock; organ.
8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
10:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Boy Scout Troop of the Air.
11:30 a. m.—Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Bureau Program.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Stokes Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Yale-Princeton game.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Columbia-Brown game.
4:30 p. m.—News; pianist.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Philharmonic Symphony Society's Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Noon Day Service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Brown-Columbia game.
4:30 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Football Souvenir Program.
2:45 p. m.—CBS, Northwestern-Notre Dame game.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 13

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

Music

"La Traviata"

Boston Opera House—The San Carlo Company last night offered its audience Verdi's "Traviata." Smartly impelled by Mr. Carlo Peroni's uncommonly brisk beat, a cast of general competence gave a performance that offered few moments of dullness and some of high beauty. This despite stage settings of no great plausibility; despite also a chorus of dinner guests whose deportment wanted something of gay insouciance, and, on either side of the footlights, some infrequent disagreements concerning pitch. These distractions—to say nothing of its own vestiges of half-discarded conventional forms—Verdi's music successfully overcame.

In Miss Tina Paggi and Mr. Giuseppe Barsotti (the latter substituted for the announced Mr. Onofrei) were presented a Violetta and an Alfredo whose voices were reasonably well matched as to size and character—light and compact both. Of the two, Miss Paggi sustained the higher level of expressive power, of fluidity and subtlety in phrasing. Her singing reached its apex of beauty and emotional force in the final act. Here and at many another favorite point in the opera she was accorded abundant and spontaneous applause. She deserved it by the skill with which she transcended the limitations of a voice which, though pure, agile and of long range, is not naturally endowed with the warmth and emotional plasticity proper to this rôle. As actress she proved uneven, now displaying a light and subtle touch, now overacting dangerously.

Mr. Barsotti, in one of the most unsavory principal rôles in the operatic repertory, played his part vigorously and with sincerity. His small but resonant voice, extremely effective in bravura passages, was less so where delicacy and a gracefully molded phrase were needed. Nor did he always temper its volume to a proper balance in ensemble.

Mr. Mario Valle, more happily cast as the stern but sympathetic elder Germont than as the villainous Scarpia of Tuesday, sang smoothly and behaved with courtly dignity. Among the portrayers of smaller parts Miss Eleonora Demora as Flora displayed an agreeable contralto voice, while Miss Alice Homer's Annina, Mr. Fausto Bozza's Baron Douphol, and Mr. Natale Cervi's Dr. Grenvil completed the cast efficiently. An audience which thronged the balconies and showed more sparsely in the boxes and orchestra was unrestrainedly appreciative.

S. S.

CHRISTMAS CLUBS TO DRAW $8,164,500

Christmas stockings will be stuffed full and tables will be piled high in many homes this year in Massachusetts, for $8,164,500 in mutual savings banks' Christmas Club checks will soon be released. The total will be distributed to approximately 214,000 depositors.

The total Christmas club savings in mutual savings banks in 18 states reached $35,453,830 this year, within $1,000,000 of last year's mark. New York's total reached $14,696,705; Connecticut's, $2,919,368; New Jersey's, $2,206,050; Rhode Island's, $1,220,000, and Maine's $962,999. The number of savers who dropped out during 1932 was smaller than usual.

RECITAL TRIPS ARRANGED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An opportunity for Londoners to hear recitals on two of Europe's largest organs was afforded recently when the London, Midland & Scottish Railway issued special tickets for a trip between Euston and Liverpool. Recitals were given at Liverpool Cathedral, which has the largest organ in Great Britain, and in St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

VORTEX CUP CO. PROFITS

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP)—Consolidated net profits of the Vortex Cup Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1932 were $351,754 after all deductions, including taxes. This was equal to $1.56 a share on the common stock after allowing for $2.50 a share dividends on the class A stock. Net profits of the previous year were $805,804.

WOOL AGENTS RETIRE FROM NATIONAL UNIT

Draper & Co., selling agents for the National Wool Marketing Corporation in Boston for the first year or so of the existence of the federal coöperative marketing agency, retire from that organization at the close of the calendar year, it is announced. As of Jan. 1, this company resumes operations as wool merchants.

Mr. H. B. Embach, general manager of the National, which has headquarters in Boston, states that the step is being taken in the interest of economy and "with the complete approval of all parties concerned." After Jan. 1, Mr. L. U. Edgehill and Mr. Stanley T. Carle will be in charge of sales for the National. The policy of orderly marketing of wool, gathered from all parts of the country, through coöperative groups, is to be continued.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET JAN. 30

OTTAWA, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, has given notice that Parliament will reassemble Jan. 30, after the adjournment to be made in a week or 10 days.

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Amusements

BOSTON

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Eves. 8:15 Mats. Wed. 2:30, Sat. 2:30
TONIGHT—8:15. FAUST. Mmes. Vane, Selee; Messrs. Onofrei, Valle, Sjovik. Sat. Mat., MARTHA; Sat. Eve., CARMEN. Cond., Carlo Peroni—Yurieva—Swoboda Ballet.
Prices 55c to $3.30
Matinees, Popular Prices, 55c to $2.20

COLONIAL—$2 Mat. Tomorrow
Tonight at 8:15
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES
CYRANO de BERGERAC
The Greatest Singing Cast Ever Assembled
George Houston, Gladys Baxter, Allan Jones, George Hassell, Tessa Deane, Nick Long, Jr., Male Chorus of 100
Nights, 50c to $3.00; Wed. Mats., 50c to $1.50; Sat. Mats., 50c to $2.00
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NEW YORK CITY

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Worcesters Link Friendship With Football and Music

Massachusetts Namesake of English Town Known Well Through Visits—Cromwellian Armor and Commemorative Plaque Exchanged

"MEET ONE ANOTHER" SERIES—*Fifth of Seven Articles*

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Eng.—I'll give you 10 guesses why the good folk of this city nearly all seem to know there is another city called Worcester across the sea in Massachusetts.

John Bull of Bath, of Norwich, of Manchester, of all the six other cities in this present row, is almost to a man unconscious that his home town has a namesake beyond the Atlantic. Not so John of Worcester. Ask him if he knows of another Worcester. His face lights up with a friendly smile and he says:

"Why, of course, there be wan in Massachusetts."

Actually, there is also one within the British Commonwealth in South Africa. But in spite of this John thinks of Worcester, Mass., first.

And why?

Let him tell you himself, if you're through with guessing.

"Us 'ave playved futball agaainst Worcester, Massachusetts."

"Who won?"

"I misremember. Believe us did. Fine gaame, anyway."

Visitors at Festivals

Then again, Worcester, Mass., is a regular visitor at the Three Choirs Festival held successively at the cathedrals of Worcester, Gloucester and Hereford. Thus the two cities are in regular friendly touch with one another.

In token of their municipal friendship, the English Worcester sent two Cromwellian suits of armor to its namesake in Massachusetts some years ago. The American Worcester replied with a metal plaque which now occupies a post of honor in the mother city's Guildhall.

Why Cromwellian, do you ask?

Well, they say that Worcester, Mass., received its name in remembrance of the battle of Worcester in 1651, "the Crowning Mercy," as Cromwell called it when he saw the soldiers of Prince Charles run like molten metal before the flaming pikes of his Ironsides.

"Indeed, this hath been a very glorious mercy," Cromwell wrote to Speaker Lenthall, a few hours after his victory, "and as stiffe a contest for four or five hours as ever I have seen."

Jacobean and Tudor Art

You may look out on to the very site of the battle from the windows of the Commandery whence Prince Charles, afterward Charles II escaped after his defeat. And you may see even more interesting things when you turn away from the window—Jacobean bedsteads, Tudor chests, fifteenth century panelling and glass.

The Commandery was once part of a monastery and was secularized after Henry VIII confiscated the property of the monks in 1539. Its owner delights in showing visitors around his historic mansion.

The monks were not the only folk in Worcester to feel the heavy hand of Henry. The secular guilds also lost their property. But, unlike the monasteries the guilds perked up again and by the time Worcester, Mass., had discarded its first name of Quinsigamond, 15 guilds had been established or revived in the English Worcester. But only one of them still exists—the Clothiers' Guild, curiously none of its 30-odd members now having anything to do with clothing.

The article of attire Worcester on Severn pays most attention to today is gloves. The Worcester glovers guilded themselves in the very year Columbus made his first voyage to America. Glove-making is still going strong even though the guild has lapsed.

Shops With Narrow Doors

Antique dealers are much in evidence, too. And naturally, for every other of Wercester's streets is a standing advertisement for them. Around Lich Street, Fish Street, Friar Street are row on row of half-timbered houses which were no longer in their first youth when Daniel Gookin and his friends decided Worcester, Mass., was a "meet place for a plantation."

It would "pinch" even the most modest armchair to get through the narrow doors of some of the antique shops. It is as well, too, to take a glance upward if you decide to enter.

If yew don't croodle, yew'll hit yer head.

So stoop as advised and all will be well.

Whereas Worcester, Mass., has long left its plantation days behind and turned to manufacturing, Worcester on Severn still keeps one eye fixed on agriculture. As often as not, the soil between the Worcestershire trees is carefully tilled while battalions of currant and gooseberry bushes line the emptied avenues.

And why do they not let the grass grow in the old-fashioned way?

In 'ot, sunny weather, them trees gets beazed uvout yew up raound 'em.

Apples in Strange Company

Certainly there is nothing dry about the Worcester apple, whatever the effect of the "plowing-up" on the amount of moisture in the soil.

Apples are sometimes found in strange company in 'Ooster. There is, for instance, fitchet pie, which is made of fat bacon, onions and apples all chopped up together.

Time was when the good folk near Worcester had less security for their apple orchards and fitchet pies than they have today. But the same was true of the settlers in Worcester, Mass. If the parent city was warden of the troublous Welsh border, the daughter in later years felt the full force of King Philip's War and Shays's rebellion. Both were once market towns and it is less than 100 years since Worcester, Mass., broke with the family tradition and went metallurgical.

The English Worcester has never broken with it. But it has added a second tradition to the first. Worcester china, like Worcestershire sauce, is known the world over.

Home of Fine Porcelain

Worcester took up with china making 180 years ago. It gets flints and feldspar from abroad, clay "stone" from Cornwall, bones from anywhere. It grinds them up for 10 days or so and mixes them vigorously till all the materials are thoroughly acquainted. Then it passes the mixture through silk lawn with about 10,000 meshes to the square inch. Finally, it fires the molded paste in muffles and glost-ovens and hey, presto, there are ornamented dinner sets, bowls and vases innumerable each one hand-shaped and hand-decorated.

Dr. John Wall, who made the name of Worcester synonymous with the finest porcelain, is only one of many famous people connected with Worcester. Another is King John, the reluctant signatory of Magna Carta—that signpost of civil liberties which marked the road to New England and so to the second Worcester.

In our own day is Sir Edward Elgar, Master of ye King's Musick, whose works are known far beyond both Worcesters and have lent added joy to the Festival of the Three Choirs.

When Sir Edward was still a schoolboy he used often to toll the curfew bell of St. Helen's Church as deputy for the official ringer. Afterward it was customary to ring out the day of the month on one of the bells. It is told of young Elgar that he used to puzzle the parishioners by adding a day or two now and then.

Mighty ill-convenient for the unlettered who were in the majority in those days.

In St. Helen's Church, which legend traces back to the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, the first Christian Roman Emperor, is a perpetual reminder of a big debt Worcester, Mass., owes to 'Oostershire. It is a monument to Dud Dudley to whom is attributed the discovery that coal could be used in place of wood in Ironmaking. He passed on in 1684, the very year Worcester, Mass., was resettled by Captain Henchman and received its present name after King Philip's War.

Curfews have always been a warning that it is bedtime, and St. Helen's bell hints unmistakably that the two Worcesters should take leave of each other.

Come over soon and look us up, Worcester, England.

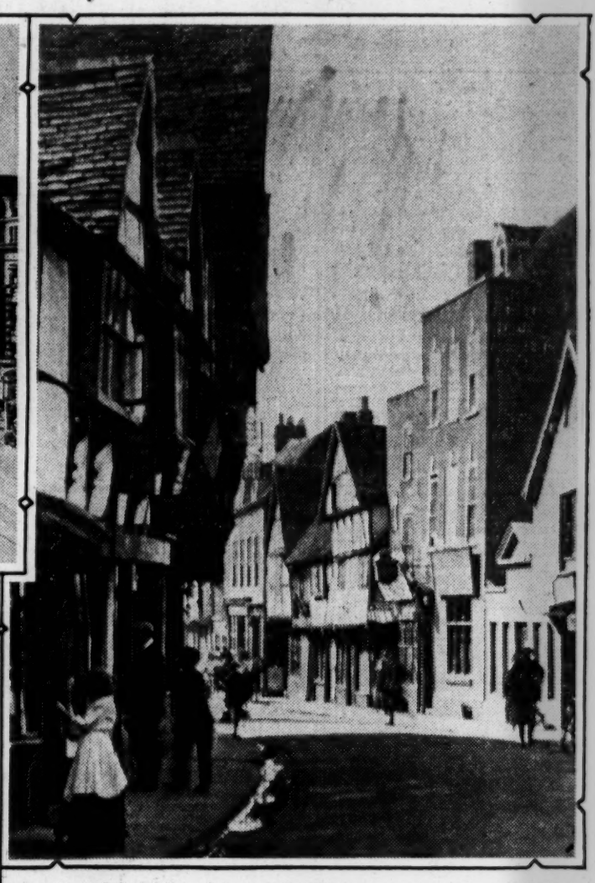
Us don' need to averdepoy that, Worcester, Mass. Sholl us bring a futball?

Sure.

English and American Worcesters Find Many Ties in Common

BOTH ARE RENOWNED FOR WARES AND ARTISTIC ENDEAVOR

Upper Left—City Hall and Park, Worcester, Mass., With Civil War Memorial in Foreground. Lower Left—State Road Leading to Worcester From Boston, One of Finest Highways in the Country. Right—Typical of the Older Sections of Worcester, Eng.



(Upper Left and Lower Left—By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Right—By Permission of Judges, Ltd.

Budget Control System Sought By South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 11—How South Carolina can arrange its budget to promote a prudent and efficient administration of the financial affairs of the State "in these trying times," was explained to legislators by Mr. Henry Burke, budget assistant to Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina, at a conference sponsored by the American Legislators Association, in session here.

Budgeting and departmental consolidations were among the problems discussed. Mr. Burke asserted: "The substance can only be supplied through real management. Someone must see that the business of the State is conducted in an orderly, efficient and systematic manner." To which end he recommended an executive budget act. "It should," he pointed out, "vest in the Governor sufficient powers and duties. The Governor, with the assistance of a staff agency, must formulate the budget, submit the budget to the Legislature and execute the budget."

For a budget to be effective, he said, there should be no "illusion" as to its function. "Every state in the Union," he said, "has some sort of budget legislation, many of them administered by boards, the members of which are interested only in their own stake in the budget and trade with each other to get what they want; nearly all are merely formal, a volume of figures, a budget and not a budget system."

"We witness the paradox," he stated at another point, "that the people find it necessary to reduce spending—and the government with no other source of income than from the people, hesitates to reduce. Government is not even willing to reduce expenses consonant with a changed purchasing power of the dollar, and the government is moved into this paradox by the people—the people crying loudly for tax reduction and crying just as loudly that favorite services shall not be curtailed."

Geological Medal Awarded to Ulrich

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—For his achievements in reading the meanings of rocks 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 years old, Dr. Edward Oscar Ulrich of the United States Geological Survey was announced Wednesday as winner of the Penrose Medal.

Paleozoic stratigraphy is the scientific name of Dr. Ulrich's work. The medal is presented by the Geological Society of America in honor of its founder, the late Dr. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose Jr., who bequeathed his fortune of $10,000,000 to science. Presentation of the medal will be made at the forty-fifth annual dinner of the society at Harvard University, Dec. 29.

Dr. Ulrich is the fifth recipient of this medal. The others were the late Prof. Thomas C. Chamberlain of Chicago, exponent of the planitesimal hypothesis of the earth's origin, Dr. J. J. Sederholm of Finland, Dr. F. A. A. Lacroix of France and Prof. William Morris Davis, the American physiographer.

NEW YORK TEACHERS CONTRIBUTE $1,700,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The action of teachers in New York City schools last year in providing food and clothing for needy children was termed "the finest example of real social service the community has yet seen," in a statement by Dean John W. Withers, School of Education, New York University, today.

The better understanding and the closer sympathy and coöperation between teachers and parents actually brought about by this constructive effort will have a lasting and beneficial effect upon the educational program, in Dr. Withers' opinion. "The amount of money actually contributed — $1,700,000 — was in itself a splendid evidence of the spirit of professional service, when we consider that the number of teachers and principals in New York City is less than 40,000," Dr. Withers said.

SOUTH CAROLINA HARVESTS PECANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, S. C., Nov. 11—The first commercial shipment of pecans from the Carolinas for this season left here last week. A volume of nuts was delivered in Orangebury the first three days of the week, and also are now being delivered at the Florence warehouse. Most of the nuts that have been received have been processed, packed and moved on to market, it was announced by Mr. G. O. Epps, warehouse manager of the Carolinas Coöperatives Consolidated of Florence.

Mr. Epps stated that, while there apparently is not as large a crop of pecans in the Carolinas as there was last year, the grade is better and there will probably be as many good nuts available from the State as was last year. Deliveries to the warehouse thus far have been in excess of expectations and apparently there will be a good season on nuts.

DUBLIN INCREASES DUTIES TO BRITISH

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Free State returned to the attack yesterday in the tariff battle with England, announcing a new schedule of 26 duties against British goods, effective immediately.

The levies will apply to commodities which already are taxed. Duties will be raised to 50 per cent, with a preferential rate of 33 1-3 per cent for other empire countries. Practically all classes of goods manufactured from wood are affected.

Gaudy Advertising Held Detriment To Times Square

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Excessive street advertising by theaters around Times Square is being discouraged by a committee which has made a study of the situation with a view to improving the area in the interests of property owners.

This committee was appointed by Samuel Levy, borough president of Manhattan, following complaints that the unrestricted use of barkers and loudspeakers outside certain theaters to gain the attention of passers by, the practice of displaying flags, pennants and board signs in addition to the conventional sign in front of the house, and of erecting papier-mâché scenery to capture the attention of the public, were loowering the standards of the district, encouraging loiterers and cheap merchandisers and damaging property values.

The committee, which represented both property owners and representatives of theatrical interests, included Mr. John E. Gratke, chairman of the Broadway Association; Mr. Henry Walters of Radio-Keith-Orpheum and Mr. Leo Freidman of Loews, Inc.

After a series of conferences, the committee drew up a report which Mr. Levy has accepted, and all theater managers will be asked to follow its recommendations. It urges that the use of barkers, loud speakers, flags, pennants and board signs be discontinued and that no papier-mâché structures be created that will cover the entire front of buildings. Similar efforts will be made to control excessive advertising on dance halls and chop suey places, Mr. Gratke said.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elizabeth Honegger, W. Reading, Penna.
Miss Louise Fulkmann, Englewood, N. J.
Mrs. Fred England Jr., Lansing, Mich.
F. England Jr., Lansing, Mich.
Miss M. L. England, Lansing, Mich.
Ned Allen, Kansas City Mo.
Della Q. Orton, Kansas City, Mo.
Edna Earle, Kansas City, Mo.
Josephine Haddock, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Martie Goodkind, New York, N. Y.

NEBRASKA GUARANTY FUND INVALIDATED

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 11 (AP)—Nebraska's guaranty fund banking legislation was invalidated by a Supreme Court decision yesterday.

The decision held that legislation passed by the 1930 special session, which provided for lower annual assessments than under the old guaranty fund law, was unconstitutional because it took property from one class of property owners without benefit to give to another. Money collected under this law was to be distributed only to depositors in banks which failed prior to enactment of the law.

23-MILE DRAPERY FOR FAIR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An order for nearly 23 miles of drapery to decorate the textile section of the British Industries Fair, to be held at the White City, London, in February, has been placed with Lancashire firms.

ENGLISH BUILD ELECTRIC PLANT TO COST £3,000,000

Erection Stands Near Ruins of Twelfth Century Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHREWSBURY, Eng.—On the banks of the River Severn at Buildwas, near the ruins of a twelfth century abbey, there is rising one of the finest specimens of modern industrial architecture. This is the £3,000,000 electric station for the English Midlands, the latest of the baseload stations of the national "grid" scheme.

Only one of four 50,000-kilowatt sets is yet installed in the first section of the station, which has been formally opened, and in the boiler-house are three of the six boilers which will each be capable of raising 270,000 pounds of steam an hour. The building is steel framed with brick-filled walls, and stands on an artificial plateau to make it safe from the flood rise of th river.

"This great generating station," said Mr. P. J. Pybus, Minister of Transport, "will produce electricity at a cost of one farthing per unit, including all capital charges—a measure of efficiency which will stand comparison with any generating station in the world. It is the product of true coöperation, for its owners are electrical undertakers who have voluntarily come together in order to increase not only the general efficiency of generation and distribution in their existing units, but to create this great station and so achieve an economy not attainable by individual firms."

Sir Andrew Duncan, chairman of the Central Electricity Board, described the station as part of a national network which would permit of the growth of an ordered plan for the future; and one of the Midland Members of Parliament present, Mr. Alexander Ramsay, said that if the same concentration of natural science and the same fundamentals of concerted effort could be applied to half a dozen staple trades they would have the foundation of an economic stability of untold value.

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Low Prices

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They Always Have Sold for $3.95

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White French Kid Gloves

Through a fortunate purchase we are able to offer them at

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They're washable — exquisitely finished—

—The perfect "dress glove" for afternoon or evening.

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MACINNES COMPANY

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WORCESTER
Dial 3-2911

WORCESTER

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'Worumbo' Overcoats
$28.50

Ware Pratt Co.
MAIN STREET AT PEARL
WORCESTER, MASS.

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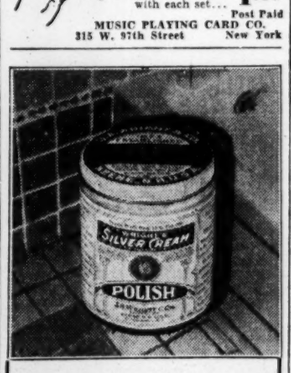

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Soft, creamy Wright's Silver Cream on a cloth or mop . . . a gentle rub . . . a quick wipe . . . and your tiles are clean and shining. This safe, natural cleaner polishes silver easily, too. Send for free booklet today.

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212 Emerald St., Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

4 JIG OF THE WEEK PUZZLES $1.00

The most interesting and entertaining jig saw puzzle you can buy. Every puzzle an interesting picture 10 x 13 inches cut into from 250 to 350 intricate pieces, a most intriguing way to spend an evening. Every puzzle means hours of amusement for yourself or the whole family. A new Jig of the Week is issued every Wednesday. Subscription price, 26 issues, $6.00, or 4 puzzles mailed at once for $1.00.

Christmas Special

A most welcome Christmas gift that will afford hours of entertainment. Orders sent in now will be packed in Christmas wrapping and held for Christmas mailing. Send in your list with personal cards, we do the rest. REMEMBER—Four 300-piece puzzles $1.00.

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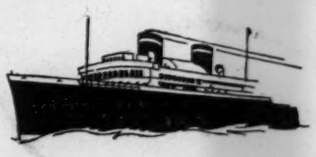
This splendid new liner is your home all the way. No changing, no passports. Fares, New York to California, as low as $225 First Class; or from $135 on the popular Grace Cabin Class liners, which sail every fortnight from New York.

Book NOW for one of these gala *maiden voyages:* Santa Rosa Nov. 26 or Santa Paula Jan. 7! Consult your travel agent or Grace Line, Little Bldg., Boston. Phone Liberty 9447. 10 Hanover Sq., New York.



FASTER LARGER MORE LUXURIOUS

HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

The Thanksgiving Dinner

By FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rainbow hues of autumn harvests suggest an old-time setting for the Thanksgiving menu. Their warmth and cheer strike the note of hospitality and informality. These effects are possible to the hostess who adds new appointments to her table and also to the hostess who is ingenious in the use of possessions on hand.

A beautiful background may be had by covering the table with a cloth in deep écru linen, with heavy lace inserts of a simple pattern. A lovely setting is formed by use of service plates and bread and butter plates to match in a very informal earthenware, the deep cream body of which is decorated with a leaf pattern highly colored in autumn shades of rust, green, yellow and red. Amber stemware using the footed goblets and on the service plate an ice holder with liner (or a cocktail glass) to match the goblets are in accord. The centerpiece may be a flat pottery bowl of rust color, filled with fresh fruit and topped with green and purple grapes. Flanked on each side of the centerpiece is an amber glass two branch candelabrum with crystal drops holding gold colored tapers. At each end of the table is a pottery vase, matching the centerpiece, filled with bronze and yellow daisy chrysanthemums. The fashionable long handled flatware in simple design adds a distinctive note.

The hostess may employ the old milk glass now considered appropriate for informal settings, either in part or entire service. With this, the new cutlery with china handles ornamented in bright floral design is pleasing.

Whatever the background may be, no one denies the charm of a Thanksgiving table centering in a hollowed pumpkin shell overflowing with autumn fruit or flowers in their rainbow hues.

Fortunately for the hostess, the many and elaborate courses of the Thanksgiving dinner of even a few decades ago are now dispensed with. This first holiday dinner like the menu that follows, may adhere in its plan to the traditional Pilgrim feast and yet not be taxing in its preparation. Much of the food may be made ready a day or two ahead of time. Linen, silver, dishes, place cards and other accessories may be looked after a full week beforehand.

Thanksgiving Dinner Menu

Oyster Cocktail
Celery Hearts Wafers
Roast Turkey
Bread and Celery Filling
Giblet Gravy
Riced Potatoes Buttered Broccoli
Pickled Peach Salad
Cranberry Jelly
Pumpkin Pie
Cluster Raisins and Pecans

Oyster Cocktail

Wash and look over
1½ pts. small oysters. Chill. Mix together
3 tablespoons lemon juice
4 tablespoons tomato catsup.
1 tablespoon horseradish
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
¼ teaspoon curry powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon Tabasco sauce. Chill thoroughly. Allow 5 oysters and 1 tablespoonful of the sauce to each cocktail. Serves 8.

Bread and Celery Filling

To fill both body and crop end of a 10-pound turkey, mix
8 cups soft bread crumbs
2 cups minced celery
1-3 cup minced onion
1 tablespoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
2 teaspoons sage
1-3 cup melted butter
1½ cups hot water

After stuffing the turkey fasten the dressing in place with short nickel skewers. Allow three hours for baking a 10-pound turkey. Place breast side down on trivet in self-basting roaster. Test with oven thermometer to insure roasting at a moderate temperature or keep oven thermostatic control set at 350° F.

Buttered Broccoli

Wash and look over
2 pounds broccoli.
Split the stems lengthwise. Put stem end down into kettle of boiling salted water and boil about 30 minutes or until tender. Lift, drain, season and dress with juice of
½ lemon and
2 tablespoons butter.
Serves eight.

Pickled Peach Salad

Drain
8 pickled peaches. Remove stones and fill each peach with a spoonful of mixture made by combining
1 package cream cheese and
3 tablespoons cream. Chill, wash and separate leaves of
1 large head of lettuce. Chill. About serving time place each peach on nest of crisp lettuce and dress each with
1 tablespoon French dressing. Serves eight.

Pumpkin Pie

Cook pumpkin until tender, then strain, or use canned pumpkin.
For 2 large pies mix
4 cups pumpkin
2 cups sugar
2 pints evaporated milk
3 tablespoons of flour or cornstarch
6 eggs. Flavor to taste with approximately
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
¼ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt. Mix all thoroughly.

Line pie plates with pastry made according to standard rule. Slip them into hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit) for 4 or five minutes. Then quickly pour the pumpkin mixture into the crusts. Put the pumpkin pies into a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit) for 10 minutes. Then reduce the heat to 325 degrees Fahrenheit, a slow oven, and bake for 30 or 40 minutes or until done. Two pies make 12 servings. The recipe may be divided in half if desired and one medium-sized pie made and two or three pumpkin custards baked in ramekins for the juveniles.

Important Notice

We learn from Miss Farmer's School that some of our readers are still sending their inquiries concerning recipes direct to the school. May we emphasize again that all communications concerning recipes and menus published in these columns and all submitted manuscripts are to be sent to The Christian Science Monitor, care of the Women's Department.—Editor.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Designed by Merri-lei - THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Thanksgiving Centerpiece Which Will Bring to the Most Urban of Tables a Reminder of the Golden Fields Where Harvests Are Reaped.

A Colorful Thanksgiving Haystack

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A HAYSTACK centerpiece filled with a surprise for each one at the dinner table will add much to the joyousness of the Thanksgiving party, and make for fun when the bundles are drawn and opened. The haystack is made almost entirely of crêpe paper and is so easy to do that the children can help to make the hay, even when the sun does not shine!

From a piece of mat-stock 15 inches square, form the foundation by rolling it into the shape of a cone. Fasten it in place with two or three paper fasteners. Trim the base, if necessary, so that it stands erect. Use large turkey cut-outs at the two opposite sides. Before placing the cut-outs in position, cut from yellow, brown, light green, orange, and black crêpe paper a quantity of strips long enough to extend three inches above and below the turkey cut-outs. Fringe for three inches both ends of the strips. Simulate sheafs of hay by tying bundles of these strips in the center, and then, with a piece of gummed-cloth tape or crêpe paper, attach them at the center to the wrong side of the cut-outs. Finally, with spool wire, fasten the cut-outs to the cone.

The bundles of hay that are piled high and low around the haystack, completing the centerpiece, may contain favors, and there should be at least one bundle for each guest.

To make a bundle, use a four-by-five piece of mat-stock or cardboard. Roll it into tube shape 1½ inches in diameter. In this tube place any small favor, such as a noise maker, a paper cap, or a little gift. Then wrap the tube with a piece of crêpe paper having a fringe 2½ inches long at each end. Use orange and yellow crêpe paper for wrapping the bundles, and tie the ends with paper ribbon. To each bundle tie a piece of ½-inch paper ribbon long enough to extend to each plate.

The hostess will be delighted when she sees how gay and festive her table looks as the family and guests gather eagerly about it.

Flowery Lunches

Red and blue, pink, yellow and white—out tumble the dainty and varied packets of sandwiches. An allotted share for each member of the party and a different-colored wrapping for each course.

Here and there, between the layers of good things to eat, or decorating the sandwiches, are flowers. Primroses lightly tossed in as they had been gathered from the garden; a wild daffodil or two, refreshing to the memory of a favorite walk!

Not one of the travelers is left without an individual message. The notes are usually written on a long strip of paper, encircling the greaseproof paper containing an appetizing ham sandwich or a sausage roll! The notes are often full of fun or there may be a helpful message.

Whatever the messages, the flowers, or the color of the wrappings, these picnic lunches are characteristic of the loving thought and hand which prepares them.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three Attractive Designs for Christmas Cards That Can Easily Be Made at Home.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above Is the Stencil While at the Right Is the Completed Card.

Toys for Various Ages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE beautiful Christmas toy sat on the shelf untouched. But the old raggedy bear, faded and minus one leg, still remained a trusty companion. The giver of the Christmas toy may have felt a little chagrined, but it was only because she had not considered the age of the child and was not aware that the interests of tiny tots, like those of grown-ups, change as the seasons go by, and a child is often attracted to certain toys because they just fit his age.

Many a bachelor uncle or maiden aunt has been puzzled to know what would be an appropriate gift for a niece or nephew. The child's age will generally determine the type of toy most appropriate. Between the small infant age and the kindergarten most little tots love things with vivid splashes of color. Toys which have units that can be counted, each having a daring color, are generally very acceptable to a very small child.

* * *

A little truck which can be hauled around has nothing on it except a dozen bright colored pegs standing straight up apparently for no reason, yet a little lad can get worlds of amusement out of it. He loves to take the pegs out one at a time—the green, red, and orange—and then fit them back again.

Color has even been introduced into the old-fashioned soap bubble. A set of glass tubes, each containing a different colored soap powder, pleases the bubble-blowing age. As vegetable dyes are used in coloring the soap, the bubbles are harmless. A little child can keep himself interested a long time with several pans of different colored soapy water, blowing the bright spheres and tossing them out to a black sateen cloth spread on the floor.

Children between the age of 14 months and 3 years generally are most interested in the things they can pull around after them. Even when barely able to toddle themselves they welcome a chance to bring something along with them. These toys are known as "pull toys" and consist of two-wheeled carts, automobiles on strings, animals, wooden birds and scores of other playthings which can be drawn along the floor.

Then there is the "pounding age." A sturdy framework which contains a dozen or so pegs to be hammered down but not entirely through the frame is a delight to a boy who likes to build. When the pegs are all pounded down, the rack is merely reversed, and the whole task done all over again. Incidentally, it is a saver of furniture which might otherwise get battered by too ambitious builders.

If a little girl has reached the doll stage where she likes to play house she will doubtless be delighted with new doll furniture. Some of this is quite expensive, especially if the workmanship is very good or the lines carried out in period styles. Doll furniture made of sea grass and imported from China is less expensive and very attractive.

* * *

A small maid who loves to imitate grownups by inviting her friends in for afternoon refreshments would be wonderfully pleased with a set of little table and chairs to match. Very sturdy tables have recently been introduced on the market which hardly look like tables because so much attention has been given to the decoration. Four pink and white bunnies standing upright serve as legs to support the pink table top. Other bunnies form the legs and backs of the chairs.

If the child is beginning to think of her own little room, there are constantly coming on to the market furnishings specially designed with the child's room in view, which fit into the other room details. Lamps, for instance, with sand buckets and sprinkling cans for bases topped with parchment shades decorated with nursery rhymes and quaint figures are always interesting to children. Or a bedspread of heavy material (sheeting is inexpensive and appropriate) with big animals appliqued on it can be made in quite an original manner for either a boy or girl's room.

Games are almost always acceptable if chosen for the right age. The older the child the more the game should require his mental ability and the younger the child the more the game should bring out his capacity to throw or aim or spin. A number of games can be bought now where the whole base of the game is worked out on an oilcloth which fits over the surface of a card table, and is easily folded up when not in use.

One rather general observation about children and toys is the eagerness with which boys and girls recognize a toy that is exactly like the full-sized object. Parents have been astonished at the discrimination exercised by children in knowing the difference in the makes of various automobiles and airplanes. They want their toys to be exact duplicates in miniature of the real article.

Stenciled Christmas Cards

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU want to make your own Christmas cards and have a number of them alike, it is better to use a stencil for drawing them. This will assure accuracy of size and the same proportion. It will also mean considerably less work.

With this article are presented four designs for cards that can be made with stencils. These stencils must be made of thin, tough cardboard and only the main part of the design drawn thereon. These main parts are cut away with small embroidery scissors or a razor blade. The lettering and the details of the picture are to be added later.

Lay the stencil upon the cardboard and mark lightly around the openings with a pencil. Repeat this as many times as you intend to make cards of this design. Now carefully go over these pencil marks with India ink and add details and lettering. When the ink is dry the cards can be painted with thin washes of water color. Do not use too much water or the cards will curl and buckle. If this should happen, they can be pressed with a hot iron under tissue paper.

When buying the plain cards, be sure that you can get envelopes to fit them. If the envelopes are purchased first, one can have the necessary cards cut from sheet cardboard by the dealer from whom you bought it. Do not work too hastily, for next to the clever design neatness is the great qualification in handmade cards.

A Career Is Named

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWENTY - THREE MILLION women of the United States found themselves, in 1930, the proud legatees of an honorable and dignified career. This career had, in most cases, been followed with scrupulous honesty and laborious fidelity by generations of mothers and grandmothers. So important had its functions become that those engaged in it were said to control 85 per cent of the nation's wealth and to exert a direct influencce on the political and spiritual destinies of the nations of the world.

Strangely enough this career had never been named. Once every 10 years agents of the United States Government would ring door bells at the homes of the nation and ask women to tell them, as a matter of government record, what they were doing. Previous to 1930 the reply to this query had always been, "Oh I don't do anything. I am just a housekeeper."

But a new vision of home life was appearing on the horizon. The Government of the nation recognized the home as a fundamental organization in its structure. As one authority said in 1930, "Labor-saving machinery had lessened the home woman's knee and elbow responsibilities, and she was becoming aware of the nation-wide advertisement 'Wanted—One general administrator and personal manager. Apply to the American family.'"

* * *

And so it came about that when the Government agent appeared in 1930 to ask the time-honored question, "What do you do?" a door was opened to him almost before the sound of the bell had ceased, and a woman with head held high, and a ring of determination and achievement in her voice said proudly: "I am a Home Maker."

The name "Home Maker" did nothing whatever to the same glorious old career; it did not lessen by one second the hours of labor and love that make up a home maker's day, nor did it, in some mysterious manner, suddenly eliminate all that may seem distasteful in the routine tasks of the job. What it did do was to lift the thought of women out of the commonplace into an all-enveloping idea of beauty and comfort.

* * *

Did you ever have the experience of having purchased a gown and when it was sent to your home and you saw it separated from the surroundings in which it had at first appealed to you you felt uncertain about it? you wondered if it was, after all, just the gown that you wanted. And then, one day, you wore it and several of your friends said to you, "What a pretty gown you have," or "How nice you look today." Immediately that gown had an even greater appeal to you than when you first saw and wanted it. Your friends liked it, it had given them pleasure. Strange that you had ever doubted its suitability.

Exactly the same thing has happened to the home as happened to your gown. Women accepted the "job" of "housekeeping" and then along came a petty irritation, the first pie ran out, or a cake fell, and they wondered if they had chosen wisely. But the Government of a great nation said to them, "Yours is a career, with all the dignity and prestige which belongs to any career be it that of music, art, poetry or business," and they wondered that they had ever doubted its worth.

This new name for an old career has had its influence on many phases of life outside the home. Scarcely a month passes without articles on "Home Making as a Career" appearing in magazines. Books are written on the subject. Schools are inaugurating courses in family relationships, and conferences debate the subject. Meanwhile the institution about which all the discussion and study centers remains firmly, just "Home, Sweet Home."

* * *

"Golden Grains" by Louise Boynton and Georgie Boynton Child, reviewed in this column on Oct. 28, is published by Clark-Sprague Company, St. Louis, Mo., for $2.25.

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THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

12-23i

TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

THE HOME FORUM

A Visitor From France

A ROWBOAT, lowered from a small ship anchored off the South Carolina coast, headed rapidly inshore. It held several men, one of them scarcely more than a boy. From the interest with which they scanned the shore, their landing place was evidently new to them; and the strange flag flying from their vessel made it clear that they were foreigners. Dusk was falling as they rowed up the river and landed at Winyan Bay, near Georgetown; they could see little of the bleak, flat landscape except the lights in a cottage, to which they made their way.

The boy was tall and awkward, red-headed, with a big nose and receding forehead. The most noticeable thing about him was his eager excitement.

The travelers were bound for Philadelphia, nine hundred miles away. Though the friendly townspeople of Charleston supplied them with horses, they had a sorry time of it on the sultry, rough journey. The boy made light of hardships, and was interested in everything, even in the mosquito nettings, which he saw for the first time. The journey was accomplished in under five weeks, good going in those days. For this was in June, 1777; and the boy with the eager manner was the possessor of a string of family names gathered from the various branches of his ancient fighting race. He was Marie-Joseph-Paul -Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette.

This was how La Fayette landed in America, where his services in the army during the Revolution were to make his name as popular as those of America's own leaders. After him was to come the alliance with France; his rowboat led the way for the Admirals Des Touches and De Grasse.

If this seems a strange beginning, his reception by Congress was just as inappropriate. The members had already been taken in too often by adventurers to look cordially at this boy. It was not until he had asked "two favors: (1) to serve at my own cost, and (2) to begin my service as a volunteer," that they accepted his offer and gave him a commission.

La Fayette's American career, his friendship with Washington, the bravery and gallantry that won the hearts of the troops, his enthusiasm for the cause, loom so big to Americans that there seems to them little need for him to have done anything else with his life. Yet the books that have been written about him allot not more than a third of their pages to this early adventure. Looked at from his own side of the Atlantic, the perspective evidently changes.

* * *

Over there the boy, soon pardoned by the King for running away to America, was made a Field Marshal at the age of twenty-four, and was fêted as a popular hero. Verses in his honor were even interpolated into a play at the Comédie Française—which had never before happened to anyone during his lifetime. But he was far from satisfied with his past accomplishments, and longed to improve conditions in France, where abuses were rife that were to lead to the Revolution. With his liberal ideas reënforced by his early experiences, he began to stir things up along the lines he had seen followed in America; and, in so doing, he gave added impulse to the revolt that these abuses had prepared.

The events of the French Revolution are too generally known, or too easy to look up, to be mentioned here. La Fayette, Commandant of the blue-clad National Guard of Paris, his "cornflowers," was in 1790 the most influential man in France. Mounted on the white horse that, with his portly silhouette, was said to have turned his rider prematurely into a statue in a public square, he could have led the people anywhere, and obtained any honor for himself. But, along with his ideas of liberty, he clung to a belief in law and order, and soon the Revolution ran away so fast in the opposite direction that he would not follow. Though always believing in the natural goodness of the people, he lost his hold on them. His Guards grew less keen about quelling riots; they were dubbed "the Rainbow," because they "always appeared when the storm was over." Even his horse was called "an aristocrat," because of the royalist white of his coat, in contrast to the tricolor cockade worn by his master. When the violent Jacobins came into power, La Fayette, who was then in command of one of the three armies that were guarding the frontier against invasion, was accused of treason because of his conservatism. Rather than be arrested, he escaped across the border, hoping to reach England, but was caught by Austrian sentinels and imprisoned in Germany and Austria for five years.

* * *

Even yet he had not come to the end of his career. He was back in France under Napoleon, who kept a watchful eye on this disquietingly popular man. And once more in the Revolution of 1830 he was in command of the National Guard and, as in 1790, a word from him would have made him President. Instead, holding to his belief in a limited monarchy, at seventy-three as at thirty-two, he let his own chance go by, and set up another king, Louis Philippe. Later on he refused the crown of Belgium.

These are the high spots in La Fayette's life; there were plenty of less impressive ones, and it is in thinking especially of these that we cannot help thinking almost more of his wife than of himself. Adrienne d'Ayen, daughter of the Duc d'Ayen, of the noble family of Noailles, was a level-headed little girl, who knew her own mind. So that, when her cousin Paul brought the shy, overgrown young La Fayette to play in the Noailles' garden, she promptly fell in love with him, eagerly married him at fourteen, and never wavered in her devotion to him, no matter what he chanced to do. One of the first things he did was to sail for America without telling her.

After La Fayette's arrest, as events were rolling on toward the Reign of Terror, his wife was in central France at the Château Chavaniac, where he was born. It is a peaceful place, now owned and kept open by the American organization, the La Fayette Memorial. It is difficult, standing on the terrace and looking off across the rose garden to the sunny Auvergne hills, to realize that up this slope from the village came rough-spoken men to arrest Madame de La Fayette and convey her to Le Puy. She was allowed to return to Chavaniac on parole; but it was not long before she was taken to Brioude, and then on to Paris, first to the Prison La Petite Force, later to Plessis, once the college where La Fayette studied as a boy. The story goes that there she found his name scratched on the wall of her room. In these various prisons she stayed sixteen months.

The Reign of Terror over, Madame de La Fayette was set free. Her one idea now was to rejoin her husband. And, in spite of the knowledge of prison life gained through her sixteen months' experience, she and her two daughters made every effort to be dmitted at once as inmates of the prison in Olmütz, Austria, where La Fayette then was. Finally they succeeded. They stayed there for nineteen more months until he was released: they were forced to eat with their fingers; deprived of pen and paper; they shivered in the cold—It is indeed obvious that La Fayette's wife is one part of his life in Europe that Americans should certainly know.

* * *

Although, in point of time, La Fayette's American adventure filled no great place in his career, the ideas he then acquired, from which he never wavered, shaped his whole life, and turned him from opportunities for personal glory. He tried to treat the people of France as if they were Colonial Americans, and the treatment did not fit. He was a moderator between the revolutionary impulses and the old order, and the revolutionary forces broke away from him. But he was brave, incorruptible, generous, simple and, as Madame de Staël said: "No personal interest ever affected his conduct."

Americans have done well to shower him with honors and attentions,—whether it was Nantucket's gift of a gigantic cheese, made from the milk given during one day by all the cows on the island, or the medal of the Cincinnatus, which drew the comment from an officer, who knew how to pronounce only in his own French way: "Where did the Americans run across *that* Saint?" No wonder that, when in 1824 he revisited the United States, the coachman who was driving him from New York to Boston called out to one of his horses: "Behave pretty, Charley, behave pretty; you are going to carry the greatest man in the world."

P. R.

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Snow Flowers

Each withered stalk renews today
Its weight of bloom—the cool delight
Of crystal in a proud array
Of stars that last beyond the night.

They are so much a part of sky
We cannot hold them, but so much
A part of earth we pause and try
To gather what eludes the touch.

And these cool petals drift around
Our groping, and again renew
The shining pattern that we found—
As we have learned a dream may do!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.

A Singer of Songs

Over-insistence on the practical and religious beliefs underlying Kipling's poetry would give a misleading idea of it. Of course they nourish it, and it is essential to know them, for they are the common ground of all English culture. But a ground is a colorless thing, and Kipling's poetry is as diverse and vivid as the blossoms springing from the clay in the course of the seasons.

How are we to suggest this variety, in which we find now the splendour of the East, now the tender and delicate shades of our northern world? The reader will form an idea of it if he glances at the *Songs from Books*. Here we are not looking at flower-beds in which the successive dreams and moods of a poet are arranged according to species and colours, but at the wayward growths that spring up luxuriantly from the April to the September of a life.

These songs are peculiar in their kind. All readers of Kipling know that it has long been his custom to write as a prelude to his stories a few verses that give the tone, and to close them with stanzas, in which the underlying idea is set forth, stripped of the outline, even of the matter proper to the narrative—transmuted into music full of a new magic. . . . In this collection, the echoes of all the tales he has given to the world for the last twenty years seem to reverberate. A crowd of spirits reappear and press together. And here and there familiar voices call to us, those of Kim, Mowgli, Puck and others, rising above the whispers of the land—of the ancient Indian, and the no less ancient English land: light, infinite sonorities alive with the intermingled waves of music and poetry, with rhythms of lullabies and nursery songs, English ballads, hymns and the solemn prayers of the Liturgy—alive with movements of joy, humour and youthful fancy. . . .

Most of these poems belong to what may be called Kipling's second period, both art and inspiration being very different from those of *The Seven Seas* or *The Five Nations*. Here we are less conscious of personal energy. Nothing imperious and nothing imperial.

The tense, sudden effect which to some seemed even brutal, has disappeared, together with the strong staccato beat of the metre. Such art no longer startles; it penetrates and charms us. So true it is that the genius of a great artist, who is sensitive to all the aspects of life, and has passed through all the changes of life, will not be bound forever to any formula.

And again, everything here is less direct, for now the poet tries to suggest rather than to describe (hence the frequent use of the parenthesis). Memories, forebodings, yearnings are awakened. They seem to float like echoes left in the soul by the drama the poet has evoked: or rather, they are felt like emotion in a dream—a dream in which the events of day-time are transfigured and appear in new images of deeper and more solemn meaning.

In short, the novelist having treated his theme, passes it on to the poet, who does not simply transpose it into verse, but creates anew from it. I know nothing like this in literature.—From "Three Studies in English Literature: Kipling, Galsworthy, Shakespeare." By ANDRE CHEVRILLON. From the French by FLORENCE SIMMONDS, Officier d'Academie.

Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portrait of a Lady: From a Painting by El Greco

SO SELDOM is an El Greco seen in the United States that one experiences a distinct pleasure at finding this artist's name attached to a small portrait, which belongs to the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. Because it is an El Greco, one studies it with unusual interest. The woman is a decided Spanish type, with large dark eyes, thin lips and a patrician nose. The oval face is elongated, for one of El Greco's characteristics was to slenderize his heads. The white net which frames the face is exquisitely fine and seems more like a scarf than a mantilla. A faint rose in the checks repeats the rose in the background. Although this little picture bears the earmarks of the master brush, it does not possess what a certain critic calls El Greco's "supernatural realism." It has a tenderer, more ethereal quality.

In the catalogue of the Pennsylvania Museum, it is listed as "Portrait of a Lady." However, Virginia Hirsh, in her romantic book called *The Bird of God*, which is based on the life of El Greco, uses this picture as an illustration and there it bears the title, "Dona Geronima de las Cuebas." This identifies it as a portrait of the artist's wife. Judging from the serenity and dignity of the face, it might well be the woman whose only thought was to serve her illustrious painter-husband.

Certain Cotswold Wanderings

In making Cotswold discoveries I enjoy the roundabout approach better than the direct. Choosing the place I wish to visit—village, wood, hill, earthwork, barrow or whatever has attracted me by name, fame or situation—I like to work my way round it, now leading towards it, now bearing away, yet always feeling that my progress is really an approach, however gradual.

Sometimes there is as much pleasure in going to a place as in arriving at it; sometimes a gradual and roundabout approach is the best preparation for a discovery because it helps you into the right mood; and then there is the completeness of the experience which comes from having viewed the object of your journey from many points before you find yourself there. The experience does seem complete if you can stand at the center of the scene and return in memory to this and that distant point, and, by adding outside impressions to inside, piece them all together into a large whole.

This was how I set out to find Roel Camp—I went "about it and about"; and at the end of the day I felt that I had not only seen the camp but had also been very close to the uplands I love so much. . . .

I turned and crossed the valley at Brockhampton, discovering in doing so that there were two parts to the village, one low near the stream, the other on the hillside and almost out of the valley. The upper part was the cluster of walls and roofs I had seen in the distance from Wantley on other days. The situation had interested me; and now that I stood in the village I felt that something less commonplace than a materialistic explanation would be needed to account for its position. The idea of village life forgoing the comfortable shelter of a valley for an open hillside was one that I could understand when the hillside was a Cotswold upland. It suggested that the cottagers—all the larger houses were down the hill—had been influenced by a liking for the unenclosed pastures, a preference for being lifted to a height at which the upland spaciousness entered every moment of their lives. I may be imagining this, and the cottagers may be there because the people's work is there; all the same I should not be surprised to find that usage, if nothing else, had made the people conscious of a likeable difference between their part of the village and the other, and that it was a difference which would make them loath to descend.—H. W. TIMPERLEY, in "A Cotswold Book."

Clouds

Over this hill the high clouds float all day
And trail their long, soft shadows on the grass,
And now above the meadows make delay
And now with regular, swift motion pass.
Now comes a threatening drift from the south-west,
In smoky colours drest,
That spills far out upon the chequered plain
Its burden of dark rain;
Then hard behind a stately galleon
Sails ,onward with its piled and carven towers
Stiff sculptured like a heap of marble flowers,
Rigid, unaltering, a miracle
Of moulded surfaces, whereon the light
Shines steadily, intolerably bright;
Now on a livelier wind a wandering bell
Of delicate vapour comes, invisibly hung,
Like feathers from the seeding thistle flung,
And saunters wantonly far out of sight. . . .

—EDWARD SHANKS, in "The Queen of China and Other Poems."

"Nekas un kautkas"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

PĀVILS sacija, "Jo kam skiet, ka viņš kas esot, un nav nekas, tas pievilas savā prātā." Šie vārdi norāda uz materialo neesotību, uz faktu, kam mirstīgais prāts liedz savu piekrišanu. Materialitātes neesotība tomēr norāda uz sava pretstata īsteno esotību, proti, Garu un garīgumu; un tādēļ bezgala svarīgi cilvēcei saprast šo nosaukumu nozīmi. "Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādos rakstos) Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atradēja un Dibinātāja, saka (lp. 86): "Nekas un kautkas ir vārdi, kuriem nepieciešama pareiza definīcija. Tie vai nu nozīmē neskaidru un nenoteiktu cilvēcisku uzskatu veidojumus, vai neīstā un īstā zinātniskas klasifikacijas."

Patoicoties šo divu vārdu sevišķai nozīmei Kristīgās Zinātnes gaismā, personas, kas ar šo mācību nav iepazinušās, bieži pārprot un apkaro, ar šiem nosaukumiem norādīto neīstā un īstā zinātnisko klasifikaciju. Mrs. Eddy runā par šo pārpratumu, kad viņa "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) lp. 346, saka: "Neesotības nebūtība ir skaidra; bet mums vajaga saprast, ka malds nav nekas, un ka tā nebūtība nav glābjama, bet to būs demonstrēt, lai pierādītu Patiesības esotību—ja, visumību." Un šī Patiesības esotība ir klātesošs fakts par īsto esamību, kuru Kristīgās Zinātnes skolnieks, kavēkļu, vai acīmredzāmu neveiksmju neatbaidīts, cenšas visiem spēkiem pierādīt.

Kristīgā Zinātnē cilvēki atrod visvarēno dievišķigo Principu jeb Prātu, kuru, saskaņā ar tā saprašanu, var demonstrēt; un, pielietota civēciskās darīšanās un problēmās, šī mācība pierādās spējiga aizsargāt jeb atjaunat veselību, pārvārēt grūtības, saskaņot attiecības un atrast ikkatras patiesas vajadzības apgādības avotu. Pateicoties demonstrācijas noteiktībai, ikviens var zināt, ka viņš atradis lielo, mūžīgo esotību, kas ir visas īstas esamības Dzīvība, un viss, kas nelīdzinas šai pilnīgai esamībai, ir nenoliedzāmi aplama eksistences jēdziena izpausme. Šī demonstrācijas noteiktība izskaidro apgalvojumu, kas parasts Kristīgās Zinātnes skolniekiem, ka grēks, slimība, nesaskaņa, trūkums, ciešanas visās tās veidos, un pat nāve, nav nekas, tas ir, ir neīsti; jo kāmēr tie nav atrodāmi dievišķigajā Principā, Dievā, un Viņa pilnīgajā radībā, ieskaitot cilvēku, tiem nav mūžīgās substancialitātes elementa.

Ir skaidrs, ka ja vien cilvēks pielaiž kādas nesaskaņas klātbūtni, viņš vispirms ir pielaidis, ka nesaskaņa ir kautkas atsevišķis no Dieva; tas ir, viņš ir pielaidis, ka Dievs nav visklātesamība, ka Viņš nav visspēcība, un ka Viņš nav visintelligence. Tā sauktais mirstīgais prāts tādejādi pastāvīgi un mulķigi noliedz Dieva visvarenību, un, neskatoties uz Dieva bezgalīgumu, prasa, lai labā prombūtnei jeb neesotībai būtu kāda daļa ar īstenību. Un kāmēr cilvēka domāšanā pastāv šis prasījums, viņš piedzīvo nesaskanigo stāvokli kā tādu, kuram būtu substancialitāte. Palīdzība ikvienā un katrā apstāklī, kas sauc pēc izlīdzināšanas, pastāv domu vēršanā uz "neīstā un īstā zinātniskām klasifikacijām," lai redzētu launā neesotību, kas ir nenovēršamas sekas Patiesības visumībai, harmoniskai esamībai.

Ar šo domās nodibināto klasifikaciju mēs varam pastāvēt uz faktu, ka patiesība ir demonstrējama, un, turēdamies pie šīs patiesības, varam izklīdināt nepareizā piejēmuma iluziju un atrast harmoniju sāmērā ar to, kā tā izpaužas uzlabotos cilvēciskos apstākļos. Šī demonstrācija prasa skaidru saprašanu, ka viss, kas ir īsts, ir dievišķigās Mīlestības atspoguļojums, un ka šķīstā domāšana, kura vienīgā var sasniegt esamības patiesības demonstrāciju, ir mīloša, līdzcietīga, nesavtīga Mīlestības dabas dalības-ņemšana.

Jēzus sacija: "Tas gars ir, kas dara dzīvu, tā miesa neder nenieka." Un savā lielā dziedināšanas darbā viņš ar savu saprašanu par Dieva esotību, visumību un Viņa ideju, pilnīgo garīgo cilvēku, pierādīja grēka, slimības un nāves neesotību. Vēl vairāk, viņš sacija, ka viņa sekotāji darīsot tāpat kā viņš darījis. Tiem arī jāpierāda cilvēcisko ciešanu neīstenība, neesotība, ar saprašanu par vienmēr klātesošo Kristu, Patiesību, ko viņš atklājis. Un Kristīgās Zinātnes skolnieki zināmā mērā izvedšos dziedināšanas darbus priekš sevis un citiem, pārvarot nesaskaņas, kas tiem stājas pretīm ikdienīškos piedzivojumos.

"Nekas" un "kautkas" ir vārdi, kas tiem, kas mācījušies Kristīgo Zinātni, norāda visu starpību starp nesaskanu un harmoniju, starp naidu un mīlestību, starp trūkumu un labā pārpilnību, starp slimību un veselību, patiesi, starp nāvi un dzīvību. Lūk, kāpēc Kristīgie Zinātnieki priecājas par Mrs. Eddy's tādu patiesības izskaidrojumu, kāds izteikts Zinātnes un Veselības 276. lapaspusē: "Materialie piejēmumi un garīgā saprašana nekad nesavienojas. Pēdejā iznicina pirmo. Nesaskaņa ir neesotība, saukta malds. Harmonija ir esotība, saukta Patiesība;" un kāpēc Kristīgie Zinātnieki cenšas caur nepārtrauktu lūgšanu iegūt saprašanu, lēnprātību un mīlestību, ar ko demonstrēt īstās esamības patiesības.

What the Sonnet Is

Fourteen small broidered berries on the hem
Of Circe's mantle, each of magic gold;
Fourteen of lone Calypso's tears that roll'd
Into the sea, for pearls to come of them. . . .

It is the pure white diamond Dante brought
To Beatrice, the sapphire Laura wore
When Petrarch cut it sparkling out of thought;

The ruby Shakespeare hewed from his heart's core;
The dark, deep emerald that Rossetti wrought
For his own soul, to wear for evermore.

—EUGENE LEE-HAMILTON, in "Sonnets of the Wingless Hours."

"Nothing and *something"*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL said, "If a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." These words point to material nothingness, a fact which mortal sense resists admitting. The nothingness of materiality, however, hints the actual somethingness of its opposite, namely, Spirit and spirituality; and the significance of these terms it is, therefore, immensely important for humanity to understand. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (p. 86): "*Nothing* and *something* are words which need correct definition. They either mean formations of indefinite and vague human opinions, or scientific classifications of the unreal and the real."

Because of the particular meaning of these two words in the light of Christian Science, persons unacquainted with this teaching frequently misunderstand and oppose the scientific classification of the unreal and the real, as indicated by these terms. Mrs. Eddy speaks of this misapprehension, saying in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 346), "The nothingness of nothing is plain; but we need to understand that error *is* nothing, and that its nothingness is not saved, but must be demonstrated in order to prove the somethingness—yea, the allness—of Truth." And this somethingness of Truth is the present fact of real being which the student of Christian Science, undeterred by opposition, difficulties, or apparent defeat, is striving effectually to prove.

In Christian Science men are finding the omnipotent divine Principle, or Mind, which can be demonstrated as it is understood; and, as applied to human affairs and problems, this teaching is being proved equal to preserving or restoring health, overcoming difficulties, harmonizing relationships, and disclosing the source of supply for every legitimate need. With the certainty of demonstration each one can know that he has found the great eternal somethingness which is the Life of all real being, and that all which is unlike this perfect being is undeniably the expression of a false sense of existence. This certainty of demonstration explains the assertion, habitual with students of Christian Science, that sin, disease, discord, lack, suffering in all its phases, and even death, are nothing, that is, unreal; for since they are not to be found in divine Principle, God, and His perfect creation, including man, they have no element of eternal substantiality.

It is apparent that whenever one admits the presence of any discord, he has first admitted that discord is something apart from God; that is, he has admitted that God is not all-presence, that He is not all-power, and that He is not all-intelligence. Mortal mind, so called, is thus constantly and absurdly denying the omnipotence of God and claiming that, notwithstanding the infinitude of God, the absence of good, or nothingness, has some reality. And so long as this claim obtains in one's thinking, the discordant condition will appear to that one to have some substantiality. The remedy in any and every condition which calls for harmonization is to turn thought to the "scientific classifications of the unreal and the real," to see the nothingness of evil, which is the inevitable consequent to the allness of Truth, of harmonious being.

With this classification established in thought, one can insist upon the fact that the truth is demonstrable, and, holding to this truth, can dispel the illusion of false belief and find harmony proportionately being made manifest in improved human conditions. This demonstration calls for a clear understanding that all that is real is the reflection of divine Love, and that the pure thinking which alone can attain unto the demonstration of the truth of being is loving, compassionate, selfless, partaking of the nature of Love.

Jesus said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." And in his great healing work he proved the nothingness of sin, disease, and death through his understanding of the somethingness, the allness, of God and His idea, perfect spiritual man. He said, moreover, that his followers should do as he did. They too must prove the unreality, the nothingness, of human suffering through the understanding of the ever present Christ, Truth, which he manifested. And the students of Christian Science are in some measure doing these healing works for themselves and others, in overcoming the discords which confront them in daily experience.

"*Nothing*" and "*something*" are words which to those instructed in Christian Science indicate all the difference between discord and harmony, between hate and love, between lack and the abundance of good, between sickness and health, indeed, between death and life. That is why Christian Scientists rejoice in Mrs. Eddy's declaration of the truth, such as is set forth on page 276 of Science and Health: "Material beliefs and spiritual understanding never mingle. The latter destroys the former. Discord is the *nothingness* named error. Harmony is the *somethingness* named Truth;" and why Christian Scientists strive through unceasing prayer to gain the understanding, the meekness, and the love through which to demonstrate the facts of real being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Amazonian Impressions

The prevailing note in the Amazon region is that of monotony. The same green lines the river banks, the same gloom fills the forest. For league after league, day after day of a weary journey, there is the same uniformity of appearance. To the average eye it is the homogeneity of nature all around that leaves the dominant impression. As each successive morning the traveller rolls up his hammock with the first light of day and proceeds on his journey, the trees and the undergrowth which block his path seem in no way essentially different to the obstacles of yesterday. Each successive bend in the river is rounded in expectancy, only to reveal another identical stretch ahead. Landmarks are absent, and there is nothing by which progress can be marked. Tomorrow and the next day will tell the same story as yesterday and the day before.

If this is true as a broad generalization, it is by no means the whole truth. The variety which exists needs for its detection either the eye of the specialist or the vision rendered expert by continued residence. To the *caboclo* every stretch of forest is different from its neighbours. By a hundred signs this *rancho* or camping place of today differs from that of yesterday. Who could possibly confuse them? Almost inaudible noises and all but inappreciable signs conceal some occult but interpretable meaning. Every creek and every channel has its special advantages or disadvantages. Each successive season is different from that of the year before. The specialist sees a similar variety in every square yard. It has been stated that there are ten thousand ligneous species in the Amazon valley, of which three-quarters are vines and small trees. . . .

The Amazon, or Amazons as the name should really be, rises in Peru and, after a course of some four thousand miles, flows into the Atlantic in North Brazil. The great river presents different aspects over the various sections of its length. In the source region the snow-crowned peaks over twenty thousand feet in height look down in disdain upon the infant stream. Carving its royal avenue of progress, it flows through profound and protecting valleys often some ten thousand feet in depth. Sometimes it cuts a passage through the mountains, the waters tumbling down a narrow gorge, the cliffs rising almost vertically for thousands of feet. Sometimes the slopes are more open and the current less tempestuous. At certain altitudes and over certain stretches the vegetation is dry and thorny. As the rain forests are approached, the smaller trees obtain a footing and the mass of parasites and epiphytes refuse to be ignored. The beautiful tree-ferns may be seen here in abundance. Over these stretches the current is swift, the river forces its way through successive ranges, and the hills close around, forming dangerous gorges. Finally, the mass of water breaks through triumphantly on to the level plain.—K. G. GRUBB, in "Amazon and Andes."

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TORONTO HELD EVEN BY BRUINS

Open Hockey Season With Tie—Rangers and Detroit Victorious

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	1	0	0	3	1	2
N. Y. Rangers	1	0	0	4	2	2
Boston	0	1	0	1	1	1
Chicago	0	0	1	1	3	0
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	0	1	0	1	1	1
Ottawa	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Y. Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canadiens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	1	2	4	0

RESULTS NOV. 10

Detroit 3, Chicago 1.
Rangers 4, Montreal 2.
Boston 1, Toronto 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 11—The Boston Bruins, more rugged and a much more powerful club than that of last season, held the world champion Toronto Maple Leafs to a one-all tie here last night in the opening game of the National Hockey League season. The game was a rugged one throughout and the pace steadily slowed down until the overtime was more or less a matter of routine, the Bruins making few efforts to break the tie and the locals' attempts being wrecked on the strong Boston defensive system.

Both teams played typical opening game hockey and plays that worked well in practice failed to materialize, but this was due partly to the close checking of the forwards. Clancy scored for the locals from a scramble midway through the first period, while Beattie did likewise halfway through the second.

Thompson and Chabot turned in brilliant games in goal, while Hitchman, Beattie and Clapper were the stars for the Bruins and Bailey, Cotton, Day and Clancy for the locals. Previous to the game the Stanley Cup pennant was presented to the locals. The summary:

TORONTO	BOSTON
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw	rw, Oliver, Clapper
Primeau, Darragh, Blair, c	c, Beattie, Burch, Chapman, Stewart
Conacher, Bailey, Doraty, rw	lw, Galbraith, Heximer, Barry
Horner, Levinsky, ld	rd, Shore, Owen
Clancy, Day, rd	ld, Hitchman
Chabot, g	g, Thompson

Score—Toronto 1, Boston 1. Goals—Clancy for Toronto; Beattie for Boston. Assists—Cotton and Bailey for Toronto; Shore and Oliver for Boston. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 11—The New York Rangers, National Hockey League champions of last season, although without the aid of Frank Boucher, who is incapacitated in Springfield, Mass., defeated the reorganized and rejuvenated Montreal Maroons here last night, 4 to 2. The experienced Rangers, with only four new players in the lineup, outplayed the Maroons almost throughout the game, but the locals missed some good chances to score by poor finishing around the nets.

Carl Voss, leading scorer in the International League last season, scored the only goal of the first period, but Trottier evened the count after 14 minutes of play in the second, only to have F. Cook and Dillon score within the next five minutes. Dillon added another in the third, while the Maroons' final drive was rewarded by a goal by Northcott.

Both teams played spotty hockey but the Maroons were weaker on the defensive. Both teams were short on condition and the pace lagged in the final period. Rangers did most of the attacking, but close backchecking spoiled many shots. The Rangers had only 26 shots on goal and Maroons 19. The summary:

RANGERS	MONTREAL
F. Cook, Keeling, Siebert, lw	rw, Ward, Brydson, Haynes
Voss, Somers, Dillon, c	c, Smith, Plaxton, Robinson, Phillips
W. Cook, Murdoch, Asmundson, rw	lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid
Heller, Brennen, ld	rd, Wentworth, Blake
Johnson, rd	ld, Conacher, Gallagher
Aikenhead, g	g, Walsh

Score—Rangers 4, Montreal 2. Goals—Dillon 2, Voss and F. Cook for Rangers; Trottier and Northcott for Montreal. Assists—W. Cook 2, Somers 2, Siebert for Rangers; Brydson, Wentworth and Haynes for Montreal. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cameron, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 11—Chicago Black Hawks fell before an unexpected power attack of the remodeled Detroit Red Wings in the first game of the National Hockey League season here last night. The final score was 3 to 1. Frank Carson and Eddie Wiseman did the scoring for the Red Wings. Carson got two goals, one in the first period and one in the second. Wiseman scored 15 seconds before the close of the third period. Johnny Gottselig got the only Chicago goal late in the third period after the Hawks had set up a five-man attack. Eight thousand fans saw Detroit Red Wings turn in a much stronger game defensively and offensively than indicated in their pre-season exhibitions with Detroit Olympics here. The summary:

DETROIT	CHICAGO
Sorrell, Emms, Lewis, lw	rw, Couture, March, Jenkins
Marker, Goodfellow, Carson, c	c, Gottselig, Cook, Romnes, McFadyen
Aurie, Goldsworthy, Wiseman, rw	lw, Ripley, Thompson, Holmes
Buswell, Young, ld	rd, Bostrom, Graham
Evans, rd	ld, Abel, Graham
Roach, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Carson 2, Wiseman for Detroit; Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Aurie 2, Emms for Detroit. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and A. H. Duncan. Time—Three 20m. periods.

LANE AGAINST NIGHT BASEBALL

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11 (AP)—William Lane, owner of the Hollywood club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, recently compared night baseball to the fad of miniature golf and said he would propose at the next league meeting in San Francisco on Nov. 21 a plan to restore daylight games. Lane said night baseball was viewed as a novelty when first introduced two years ago and that if baseball was to make a comeback it would have to be played during the day.

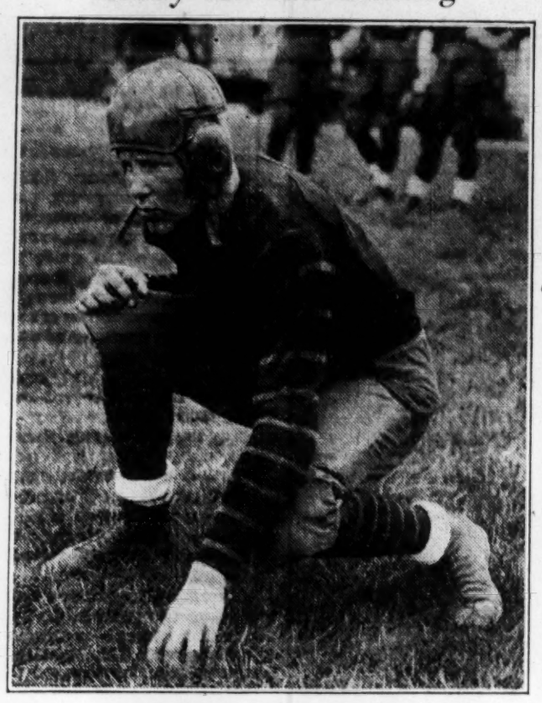
BEARS SIGN DOEHRING

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League have added John Doehring, a left-handed halfback, to their roster. Doehring comes from Milwaukee, and played at Kentucky Military Institute and Illinois Military Academy.

STAGG WILL BE GUEST OF HONOR

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg, coach of the University of Chicago football team, will be the guest of honor at the annual luncheon of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood Dec. 27. The luncheon is one of the features of the annual football meetings in New York City during the Christmas holidays.

Ready for Yale Bulldog



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

CAPT. FREDERIC T. BILLINGS JR. '33
Princeton University Football Team.

Lancashire Sides Hold Their Own

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	W	D	L	Scores For	Agst	Pts
Salford	8	1	2	190	64	17
York	8	1	3	181	103	17
Swinton	8	0	3	169	75	16
Oldham	8	0	3	165	112	16
Hunslet	8	0	3	142	86	16
Warrington	8	0	3	143	99	16
Barrow	7	1	3	176	89	15
Broughton R'ngers	7	1	4	110	69	15
St. Helens	7	1	3	167	125	15
Hull K. Rovers	7	0	5	180	99	14
Wigan	7	0	4	215	158	14
St. Helens Recrea	5	3	3	180	90	13
Leeds	6	1	4	154	118	13
Huddersfield	6	0	6	108	116	12

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 11—Lancashire's continued superiority in the English Rugby Football League is the feature of this week's standing. Yorkshire, which claims 15 teams out of 28 operating in this professional rugger competition, has only five in the top half of the table wherein the first 11 teams are separated by only three points. Yorkshire's five are York, which shares first place with Salford at 17 points; Hunslet on the 16 mark, Hull Kingston Rovers, Leeds and Huddersfield with 15, 14, and 12, respectively.

Saturday was a disastrous day for the wearers of the white rose and only one of their teams was able to register success over a Lancashire side. This was by the lowly placed Bradford Northern, which defeated Widnes 17 points to 6. Yorkshire clubs prior to this had won only two out of their 10 engagements. Swinton, Barrow and Oldham were the Lancashire sides that won on Yorkshire soil while Warrington gained a good win at home over Hull Kingston Rovers.

The replayed semifinal cup tie between St. Helens and Salford, to decide which will meet Warrington in the final of the Lancashire Cup tournament, to be contested Nov. 19, resulted in a win for St. Helens, 17 points to 10. Since St. Helens won the trophy in 1926, when it beat St. Helens Recreation in the final, it has never progressed further than the second round. The Yorkshire Cup final is scheduled to take place the same day between Leeds and Wakefield Trinity and will be the occasion of the former's third appearance in the final in five seasons. It won the trophy in 1928 and two years later.

SCOVILLE LEADING EASTERN DIVISION

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS ELIMINATION
(Eastern Division)

Player and Home	Won	Lost	P.C.
Frank S. Scoville, Buffalo	3	1	.750
José Chamaco, Cuba	3	1	.750
Kinrey Matsuyama, Japan	3	2	.600
William Greenwood, N. Y.	3	2	.600
James Beecher, Buffalo	0	6	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The eastern sectional three-cushion billiards series at Doyle's Academy was further scrambled yesterday when William Greenwood defeated Kinrey Matsuyama in the first game of the day, 50 to 48, and dragged him down to a tie for third place, while Frank S. Scoville and José Chamaco both defeated the tailender, James Beecher, in the other matches, 50 to 27 and 50 to 37, respectively, and are now tied for first position.

Greenwood took 52 innings to defeat the Japanese, with high runs of 4 each. Scoville with a high run of 6 ran out his string in 42 innings, while 53 innings completed the Chamaco-Beecher match, with the winner running 7 for his best.

The leaders will meet in the evening game tonight, while Beecher will complete his series in the afternoon against Greenwood and Matsuyama.

WOULD RADIOCAST GAMES

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11 (AP)—A bill has been presented in the Alabama Legislature to permit radio broadcasting of football games contrary to Southern Conference rules only when six of the 11 states represented in the Conference adopt similar legislation. Legislators said the measure has the approval of President George Denny of the University of Alabama and Dr. L. N. Duncan, regent of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Both institutions are Conference members. President Denny was quoted as saying he would petition the Conference to lift the ban on broadcasting.

TIGERS RELEASE 'MUDDY' RUEL

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11 (AP)—Harold "Muddy" Ruel, who has been a member of several major league baseball teams, was yesterday notified of his unconditional release by the Detroit Tigers, to which he was under reservation. Ruel said he had no plans. Under baseball law, Ruel is a "10-year" man and is privileged to sell his services to best advantage. His release means that he was offered to all major league clubs and that none claimed him at the waiver price of $7500. Never a heavy hitter, Ruel has been regarded as a standout catcher and a good field general.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY TIE

LONDON, Nov. 11 (By Canadian Press)—England and Germany played to a 1-1 tie last night in an international hockey match at Streatham Arena. The game was the third of an international series in which each team previously had won one match. On points, however, Germany is 1 up in the series.

Objective Games Begin Tomorrow

One does not have to look far afield to find interesting games on the schedule for eastern football teams tomorrow. Headed by one game involving two of the remaining four undefeated teams, there are numerous objective contests the result of which means success or failure for the teams' 1932 season.

The Columbia and Brown contest takes the right of way by virtue of both elevens being very much in the running for the mythical eastern championship as a result of having records without defeats. Whether both these teams had natural letdowns, were trying to save themselves or were pressed to the limit to win their respective hard-fought games last week-end remains to be seen. Columbia won last year, 9 to 7, but Brown won all three previous games against the Lions.

Although neither has even a remote chance of placing high among the rated eastern teams because of poor early season records, the Yale-Princeton affair at Princeton is a traditional objective encounter that embraces plenty of high pressure. The Tigers have come fast under the new system installed by H. O. "Fritz" Crisler, former "Big Ten" coach, and are expected to enter the game with the improved Eli on even terms. Yale took last Saturday off in preparation for this and the Harvard game, while the Tigers built up their offensive scheme of things against Lehigh to the tune of 53 to 0. It is safe to say that no such rout as Yale's 51-14 victory last year is expected. In past games with the Tigers the Eli has won 30, tied 9, and lost 16.

Dartmouth Won Five Straight

Another objective of tremendous interest is the Dartmouth invasion of Ithaca to play Cornell. The Green failed in its late games, but with an easy contest last Saturday, is primed for the Big Red team. Cornell was undefeated until its contest with Columbia and has improved steadily since early season when Gil Dobie was unable personally to handle the reins. The Green has won the last five games against Cornell.

Pittsburgh, rated about the best of the eastern teams at present, will journey westward to encounter Nebraska. Comparison of respective records gives the eastern Panthers a decided edge; but the Cornhuskers, playing at home, might disrupt the unbroken string of Pittsburgh victories. Ohio State, which held the Panthers to a scoreless tie on a muddy field a few weeks ago, will try conclusions with Pennsylvania which gave the Panthers something of a scare last Saturday losing, 12 to 19. Whether the Red and Blue offense will penetrate the powerful Ohio State defense often enough to win is questionable. It will be the first football game ever played between the two.

A game in which nothing will be held back is scheduled for New York City with New York University and Fordham meeting. Both teams lifted their values last Saturday by turning back intersectional invaders and since it is not pleasing to either to be defeated by the other, it should be a real game. Syracuse, often defeated intersectionally, may harbor a secret ambition of knocking Colgate from among the undefeated, but will have to show much more defensively than has been the case so far to stop its New York State rival.

Harvard to Try Comeback

Harvard will attempt a comeback from the overwhelming beating it took from the United States Military Academy eleven last week-end, but unless the new internal difficulties at Holy Cross have disrupted the Crusaders, the Crimson has more than an ordinary task to do much against the invaders. The Crusaders just missed checking Brown's undefeated career last week and have good rating. Harvard may be weakened somewhat in its lineup and probably will save itself for the coming Yale game the next week-end.

The other eastern games in which the major elevens figure are not expected to be of such importance as those just mentioned, find the Cadets, confident since their 46-to-0 victory over Harvard, entertaining an intersectional opponent, North Dakota State; the U. S. Naval Academy invading Maryland for a game and a traditional affair bringing Lehigh and Rutgers together in their twenty-ninth encounter.

New England has another share of small college games with Amherst and Williams meeting in a "Little Three" game while the others match together Middlebury and Vermont, Boston University and Tufts in their thirteenth football game, and Wesleyan and Bowdoin. The nation's high-scoring backfield star, Lou Bush of Massachusetts State, will endeavor to run up more touchdowns when his team faces the Coast Guard Academy.

PROVIDENCE BEATS QUEBEC BEAVERS 4-3

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	1	0	0	4	3	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	2	1
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	0	0	1	3	4	0

RESULT NOV. 10

Providence 4, Quebec 3.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Providence Reds last night spoiled the celebration of Quebec's return to the Canadian-American Hockey League after four years' absence by defeating the Beavers, 4 to 3. Premier L. A. Taschereau faced the puck at the start of the game. The contest was close, with Providence holding a slight edge all the way. George Himes of the Beavers was high scorer with two goals. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	QUEBEC
A. Giroux, lw	rw, Dube
Murray, c	c, Ward
Harrington, rw	lw, Toupin
Lesieur, ld	rd, Savard
Trapp, rd	ld, Himes
Seed, g	g, Lamontagne

Score—Providence 4, Quebec 3. Goals—Hart, Hinsperger, Connor, Murray for Providence; Himes 2, Chouinard for Quebec. Assists—Harrington 2, Rivers for Providence; Pusie for Quebec. Spares—Hinsperger, Alexander, Hart, Vail, Connor, Rivers, Taylor for Providence; Pusie, Purcell, Chouinard, G. Giroux, Callighen, McIntyre, Dries for Quebec. Officials—Martineau and Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CRIMSON BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR '33

The 1933 baseball season at Harvard University will get under way on April 7, according to the official schedule announced Thursday by the Harvard Athletic Association. The usual series will be played with Yale University, the first contest on June 20.

The schedule also includes home-and-home games with Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Brown and Holy Cross. This arrangement with Princeton is the first since 1926. The schedule follows:

April 7, Columbia at New York; 8, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 15, Boston University; 19, Princeton at Princeton; 22, alumni; 26, Amherst; 29, Columbia.

May 3, Brown; 6, Pennsylvania; 13, Princeton; 18, Tufts; 20, Holy Cross at Worcester; 24, Dartmouth at Hanover; 30, Brown at Providence.

June 3, Holy Cross; 7, open; 10, alumni (tentative); 14, open; 17, Tufts; 20, Yale at New Haven; 21, Yale; 24, Yale at New Haven (in case of tie in series).

BY-PLAYS

FOOTBALL OWES MUCH TO EDWARD K. HALL

IN WRITING a history of American college football the name of no one person would have a more prominent place than that of Edward K. Hall, who held the position of chairman of the football rules committee for some 25 years. As chairman of the committee, Mr. Hall not only showed his real love for the game, but he worked unceasingly to put the sport on a plane which would not only make it as safe as is humanely possible for the players but would also increase its popularity with the general public. This he succeeded in doing with marked success, and the fact that the game has the standing which it has at the present time is due much to his untiring efforts both on and off the committee. A good player during his undergraduate days at Dartmouth, Mr. Hall never lost his fondness for the great sport, and this, with his high ideals of true sportsmanship, made him an ideal chairman for the rules committee.

HAS THE TIGER CHANGED HIS STRIPES?

Down in the Palmer Stadium this week-end, the Princeton Tiger will meet the Yale Bulldog in their annual football battle, and, for the first time in some years, the Orange and Black is rated as at least on even terms with the Blue. That this should be the case is one of the big surprises of the current football season, as the close of last season found Princeton with only one victory to its credit and that against Amherst in the opening game. In its final game of the regular season it lost to Yale, 51 to 14. Since then Princeton has engaged a new head coach and installed an entirely new system. H. O. Crisler, former University of Chicago star player and later head coach at the University of Minnesota, is the man who was called upon to turn the rather tame pussycat back into the famous Tiger of old. It was hardly to be expected that he would be able to more than get a good start this season, but he has done even more, and the showing which the Tiger has made in its preliminary season this fall indicates that this week-end will find a real Princeton Tiger back on the gridiron.

MORE FUEL FOR 'HOT STOVE LEAGUE'

At the time of the appointment of Joe Cronin as manager of the Washington Senators, it was said somewhere along the baseball horizon that the sensational shortstop was the youngest pilot the major leagues have ever seen. Cronin celebrated his twenty-sixth birthday only recently. However, after a careful scrutiny through the annals of baildom, this statement was found to be untrue, for to J. Garland Stahl goes this honor. "Jake," as he was known, became manager of the Washington club late in the 1904 season, when only 24 years old. The former American League star had joined the Boston Red Sox after establishing a brilliant record as an athlete at the University of Illinois. That was in 1903. The following year he caught and played first base for Washington, and at the end of the campaign was appointed manager—with only two years of major-league experience behind him.

Favorites Win In Fall Squash

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Favorites came through easily yesterday, when the fall scratch tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association started at the New York Athletic Club, with a list of entries headed by the United States champion, Harry F. Wolf of the home club.

Three of the eight seeded players, Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, and Barnwell Elliott, of the home club, won their first round matches with ease, in straight games. McLaughlin, seeded second, had the hardest battle, in encountering Sefton Tranter Jr., of the home club team, the score being 15—8, 15—10. Moore defeated Harvey A. Mayer, City Athletic Club, 15—6, 15—3, and Elliott disposed of O. Chatfield Taylor, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—8.

Several of the matches between those outside of the seeded list were hard fought, but in every case the favorite managed to come through. O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, encountered W. J. Wilson, Columbia University Club, and just managed to win by a score of 15—12, 12—15, 15—10.

Wolf, and the balance of the field, will get into action today, when the balance of the first round, and most of the second round, will be completed. The summary:

UNITED STATES FALL SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated Harvey A. Mayer, City A. C., 15—6, 15—3.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, won from J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A.-H. C., by default.

L. S. Green, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated W. E. Coyle, Fraternity S. T. C., 18—14, 15—6.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—8.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated W. J. Wilson, Columbia U. C., 15—12, 12—15, 15—10.

W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, defeated W. J. Hammersiough, Yale Club, 15—9, 2—15, 15—11.

J. B. Quincy Jr., Yale Club, defeated Dr. S. A. Thompson, New York A. C., 15—5, 15—6.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., New York A. C., 15—8, 15—10.

Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York A. C., defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 15—5, 15—3.

William Hoffman, Bayside T. C., defeated W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, 15—10, 12—15, 15—4.

Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—11.

U. S. PLAYERS LEAD IN SYDNEY TENNIS

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 11 (AP)—The touring United States tennis team won three of its four matches against New South Wales today to take a lead of 5 matches to 3 at the end of the second day of play in the three-day series. Each team won two matches yesterday.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion, continued his victory march by pairing with Keith Gledhill to defeat Vivian McGrath and James Willard, 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, in doubles. Gledhill also won in singles, defeating Willard, 6—4, 6—4, and John W. Van Ryn, United States Davis Cup star, won from Roy Dunlop, 6—1, 6—1.

John C. (Jack) Crawford, Australia's leading player, won the only victory for New South Wales as he defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., fourth member of the United States team, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

The match will continue tomorrow.

Yesterday's matches resulted as follows: Vines defeated McGrath, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4; Gledhill won from Dunlop, 6—3, 6—1; Willard defeated Van Ryn, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Crawford and Dunlop defeated Allison and Van Ryn in doubles, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

BRAMHAM APPOINTS SEXTON

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—M. H. "Mike" Sexton, former president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, an organization which includes all the minor leagues in existence, was recently placed in charge of the hotel and transportation arrangements for the annual meeting of the minor leagues, to be held this year at Columbia, Ohio, Dec. 7, 8 and 9. Judge W. G. Bramham, who is chairman of the executive committee, made the appointment. It will be the thirty-first annual convention.

BUSH SIGNS TO MANAGE REDS

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11 (AP)—Donie Bush, once a star shortstop with the Detroit Tigers, yesterday became manager of the Cincinnati Reds of the National League. He signed a one-year contract, while President Sidney Weil looked on beaming, hopeful that next year the Reds will finish somewhere else than in the league's cellar. The amount he will receive was not revealed. Bush succeeds Dan Howley as manager of the Reds. Howley, here three years, is understood to be allying himself with Toronto of the International League.

VICTORIA SCORES 231 RUNS

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 11 (AP)—Victoria scored 231 runs in its first innings against the touring Marylebone Cricket Club of England today and then took two wickets for only 41 runs at the end of the first day of play in their cricket match. The Nawab of Pataudi, who has been a terror to Australian bowling in previous matches, was dismissed for only six runs today. The match was contested on a good pitch before 16,000 persons.

C. C. N. Y. ELEVEN ELECTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The College of the City of New York football team yesterday elected Meyer Kupperburg '34 as captain for 1933. The new captain is the first sole leader of the C. C. N. Y. eleven since 1929, the co-captain arrangement becoming effective in 1930. Kupperburg succeeds Morris Weiner and Murray Gerenstein. The captain-elect has been a member of the varsity squad for two years, playing at both tackle and fullback.

NEW ICE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11 (AP)—The Eastern Amateur Ice Hockey Association was organized at a meeting here last night. Providence, Boston, Springfield, New Haven and New York are the members now, with W. A. Price of New York the president. Other officers elected were: N. M. Shea, New Haven, vice-president; W. J. Flynn, Boston, secretary; H. L. Davenport, Springfield, treasurer. A schedule will be drawn up, the play starting around Dec. 17.

PITTSBURGH REDUCES PRICES

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 11 (AP)—A reduction in the price of tickets for the University of Pittsburgh's two remaining home football games—the Carnegie Tech and Stanford University contests—went into effect recently. The prices for the Carnegie Tech game, which will be played Nov. 19, range from $1.10 to $2.75. Stanford tickets for Nov. 26 go from $1.65 to $3.30. All seats formerly sold for $3.30.

HUNOI WINS JAPAN TITLE

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (AP)—Jiro Sato, Japanese Davis Cup star and former national champion, today was defeated in the finals of the national tourney by Ryosuke Hunoi, a college student, 5—7, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1. Sato has been rated Japan's No. 1 player for several years.

CAMBRIDGE TEAM WINS

LONDON, Nov. 11 (By Canadian Press)—Cambridge University defeated Dublin University, 10 to 3, in a Rugby match yesterday while Gloucester won from the Oxford University Greyhounds, 21 to 0.

CALLIGHEN JOINS QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Nov. 11 (AP)—Patsy Callighen, former Springfield defenseman, has joined the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American League and was in the lineup against the Providence Reds last night.

Legalized Liquor Fails in Halting Finnish Smuggling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Fin. — The legal sale of liquor in Finland has not entirely displaced dealings in smuggled drink, although it is believed that the traffic is lessening.

This is revealed in information gleaned here, which indicates that an income of 240,000,000 marks (approximately $3,500,000) anticipated by the Alcohol Company will not be realized. The implication is that sales other than legalized ones are still being negotiated.

Meanwhile an amnesty bill has been promulgated by the Finnish Government. It concerns the release from prison of offenders under the former prohibition law. These offenders numbered 25,094 on June 1, 1932, and of this total 14,085 were convicted for drunkenness. The cost of maintaining these prisoners, the trouble and expense of collecting fines, and the popular opinion against prohibition which was expressed in the referendum last December are cited as the three causes which decided the Government to set up a committee to inquire into the feasibility of granting an amnesty to certain offenders.

Although nightly arrests for drunkenness have fallen to about half what they were, the temperance bodies are still much concerned at the numbers.

Galsworthy Gets 1932 Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 11 (AP)—The 1932 Nobel prize for literature was bestowed yesterday upon John Galsworthy, the British novelist.

The author of "The Forsyte Saga" had been mentioned in newspaper predictions as the probable recipient of the award. Last year's prize was won by Erik A. Karlfeldt of Sweden. Sinclair Lewis, who received the prize in 1930, was the first American to be so honored.

Since 1901 when the prizes were established under the will of Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish natural scientist who invented dynamite, only two other Englishmen have won the award for literature. Rudyard Kipling took it in 1907 and G. Bernard Shaw in 1925.

Locarno's Achievement Recalled

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Pact Now Facing Severe Criticisms Opened Way to European Conciliation

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

An English newspaper published a startling editorial article the other day entitled "End Locarno Now." In French newspapers I continually read that the policy of Locarno has had its day and has now proved to be worthless. Even German expressions of opinion indicate that the Stresemann tactics were all very well in their time but must now give place to a more downright method. Italy, though a partner to the Locarno Pact, can hardly be regarded as occupying a pivotal position, and in any case is ostentatiously on the side of Germany. So it would seem that Locarno has lost much of its virtue.

But before it is thrown into the discard we should consider what Locarno really represents. In 1925 M. Aristide Briand, in coöperation with Sir Austen Chamberlain and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, elaborated a series of documents in the Swiss town of Locarno. Germany was admitted to the conference on an equal footing. It was agreed that Germany should respect voluntarily its frontiers with France and Belgium, and accept the permanent demilitarization of the Rhineland. It was resolved to maintain the status quo in the West. Disputes should be referred to arbitration. Germany, in pursuance of this end, should take its place in the League of Nations, and in fact in the following year Germany made its public appearance at the League Assembly and the pact became operative.

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It was decided that if there was unprovoked aggression by Germany against France, or by France against Germany, the contracting powers would go to the defense of the innocent nation. This provision was considered to be an effective deterrent to war. Automatically a country which violated its pledge would find itself in conflict not with one nation but with the signatories of the pact. There could be no question that, if faithfully observed, and above all if there was an absolute conviction that it would be faithfully observed, the Locarno Pact was a peace pact.

The criticism that was made against the Locarno arrangements was that there was no similar engagement in respect of what was generally called the eastern frontiers. For Germany, although undertaking to arbitrate, was not prepared to acknowledge the durability of the eastern frontiers.

Such as it is, the Locarno Pact was the first and most valuable step made in the direction of European reconciliation. Some of its results, though now taken as a matter of course, cannot be undone; and both France and Germany have reason to be grateful to those who engineered this important diplomatic agrement. M. Briand owed his great prestige and his uninterrupted tenure of office to this pact, and Dr. Stresemann by it put Germany on the path of recovery.

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These things are largely forgotten, and because there have been disappointments French politicians are inclined to talk loosely and lightly of the achievement of Locarno. But what is the British complant? Disagreeable as it is to discuss the possibility of war in Europe, the editorial to which reference has been made must be examined, since it is symptomatic of much careless thinking that is now prevalent.

Briefly, the contention is that France and Germany are making ready to renew their quarrel. Germany will not tolerate the existence of the Polish Corridor which cuts its territory in two parts. Therefore, should the League of Nations not redress the situation, there may be strife, and Great Britain will be drawn in by its pledges of the pact.

To avoid this consequence, it is argued, Great Britain should now honorably withdraw. If it delays it will be too late, for no country can honestly and decently denounce a pact at the last moment.

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The reasoning is altogether wrong. Great Britain's pledge is in respect of the western frontiers. Therefore, even from the legal viewpoint, there is no occasion for a withdrawal from the pact. In the East, though the frontiers are not regarded as permanent as they are in the West, the nations are pledged to arbitration. The pact is to be operated through the League of Nations, and it is incredible that the League will be defied if it is unanimous, or that Great Britain will be committed against its will if the League is not unanimous.

But much more vital is the consideration that, if indeed there is a certain peril of war, it would be foolish and fatal to abolish the barriers to war. The Locarno Pact is a barrier to war. If it is upheld a Franco-German war is almost unthinkable. If it is destroyed war will be, though not likely, much more conceivable.

It follows, therefore, that the proper course is not to "end Locarno." On the contrary, it is to make it clear that Locarno stands —a virtually impregnable barrier to war.

World Court Month by Month

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Decision on Women's Night Work to Affect 33 Conventions; Persia Ratifies Pact

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—During October the World Court resumed work and started on its twenty-sixth session, devoting the first public hearings on Oct. 14 to the case of the interpretation of the Convention of Washington concerning the employment of women during the night, on which the Council of the League of Nations at the instance of the International Labor Organization had asked the Court to pronounce an advisory opinion.

The convention forbids the employment of women manual workers in certain important industries during the night, and the Council now wanted to know whether the convention applies also to women who hold positions of supervision or management and are not ordinarily engaged in manual work.

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This question apparently is not a very big one. But the situation changes entirely when it is realized that the Court had to deal with an important question of a fundamental and that the interpretation given will at the same time apply to all of the other 33 draft labor conventions in existence.

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Mr. Alexander Pandelli Fachiri, counsel for the Government of Great Britain, went at length to explain the British standpoint in the matter, which was that women in positions of supervision or management are not specially mentioned at the Washington convention. Their work is therefore industrial labor, and falls under the night work convention.

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Dr. Johannes Feig, assistant agent on behalf of the German Government, stated that although Germany had not yet ratified the Convention, it certainly wishes to do so. The German Government took the standpoint that the tenor of the Washington Convention was to forbid manual labor for women during the night, but not work for women in leading positions. This would be absurd, such women needed no protection, he contended.

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Mr. Serrarens, secretary general for the International Confederation of Christian Trades Unions, said that the Washington Convention speaks of women only and therefore makes no allowance for exception concerning women in positions of supervision. The question submitted to the Court therefore should be answered in the affirmative.

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Mr. Schevenels, secretary-general of the International Federation of Trades Unions, shared the opinion held by Great Britain and by Mr. Serrarens. Should, however, the Court exempt women who are in charge of management then for the present the laboring classes would raise no objection.

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On Oct. 24, the Court decided to fix Nov. 21, 1932, as the date for the opening of the oral proceedings in the case concerning the legal status of certain parts of Eastern Greenland. It will be recalled that this case was brought before the Court by application filed with the registry on July 12, 1931, by the applicant, the Danish Government, against the respondent, the Norwegian Government.

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In the two cases brought before the Court by the Czechoslovakian Government concerning appeals against awards made by the Hungarian Czechoslovakian Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, a preliminary objection has been filed by the Hungarian Government which asks the Court to declare the applications of the Czechoslovakian Government inadmissible on the ground that they have been presented too late.

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Through the ratification by Persia of the optional clause of the Statute of the World Court the number of signatory states has been brought up to 49, while the number of states actually bound now amounts to 40. It was noted with satisfaction that through Persia's adherence the Asiatic element was strengthened. The other Asiatic power bound by the Clause is Siam. Japan has not signed and China's acceptance has been allowed to lapse.

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The adoption at Geneva of the resolution concerning the coming into force of the revised statute of the World Court deserves a certain measure of attention. The ratification by another eight states is required for the formal coming into force, but it also appeared from the documents that the ratification by six among the eight is sure to come in the very near future.

The Assembly did not limit itself to an additional appeal to those powers that did not yet ratify the revision but requested them to inform the League of the reasons why ratification did not yet take place, in order to enable the League to reply to any objection, and, if necessary, remove it. The League is apparently making serious efforts to make the revised statute effective in 1933.

One of the reasons for the desirability of its ratification is, that the new statute provides for a new chamber of summary procedure. The remodeled chamber will correspond to the form of arbitral tribunals. This will enable the Court to act more in the nature of an arbitral tribunal. To this special point great importance is being attached.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MONTREAL, Nov. 11—Traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended Nov. 7 were $2,518,000, compared with $3,512,000 in the like period last year, a decrease of $994,000.

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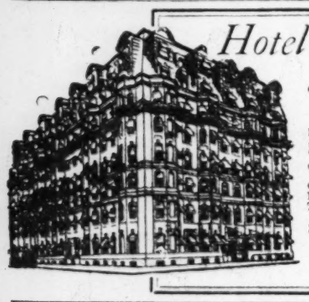

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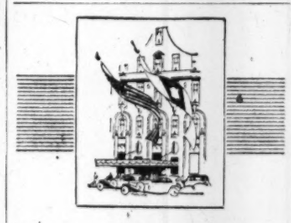

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BRISK RALLY SENDS STOCK PRICES HIGHER

Trading Is Active as Market Advances—Gains General

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—In the most active trading in nearly a month, the post-election bull movement in the stock market rolled forward today.

Prices pushed up 1 to more than 4 points in the earlier hours of trading, sharply extending the gains of the previous session. As in yesterday's session, however, the market had a spell of hesitancy around midday, in which extreme advances were pared down by fractions, or in some cases as much as a point.

The closing tone was firm, although prices of some shares receded fairly sharply from their extreme high levels of an active rally.

Many industrials ruled 1 to about 4 points net higher. Case, Union Pacific and Auburn were up around 3 to 4.

Gains of 1 to 2 were held by U. S. Steel preferred, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Harvester, North American, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Westinghouse and Santa Fe.

U. S. Steel common and Southern Pacific, which had scored gains of 1 to 2 points, lost all but a fraction of the advance. Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Professional activity continued to dominate the price trends in shares, however, a number of wire houses reporting that public participation was still small. The rails, particularly, were said to be benefiting from short covering. American Telephone, another stock which had been a recent bear target, both from large professional operators and small speculators, was likewise boosted by covering.

Report on Railroads

The principal influence which lent an encouraging background to sentiment concerning the rails continued to come from the prospect of a report, early next year, from the non-partisan Coolidge commission. The day's news was not especially favorable. St. Paul, for instance, was stated in preliminary estimates to show net operating income of about $1,400,000 in October compared with $1,470,477 in September. The October figure, however, compared favorably with the corresponding 1931 figure, which was $1,179,977.

The weekly mercantile reviews were moderately encouraging. Bradstreet's reported that "the volume of production and distribution has held up well in spite of the retarding influence of the election," and Dun's found that "the steadiness of retail business is an indication of strength, and a broadening of the seasonal revival doubtless will be manifest right up to the close of the year."

The oil shares derived some help from the information that the Texas House and Senate had passed the new oil conservation law.

The British foreign trade figures furnished some faint indication of a possible expansion of international commerce. Imports into the United Kingdom in October were 60,828,000 pounds sterling compared with 54,286,000 in September. Exports were 30,440,000 pounds compared with 26,228,000.

The weekly Federal Reserve reports disclosed several changes of interest to the financial community. Circulation increased $35,000,000, due to withdrawals of deposits for use over the election day holiday. This compared with withdrawals of $46,000,000 in the similar 1928 election day holiday. Member bank reserve balances were correspondingly reduced by $42,000,000. Monetary gold stock, in the meantime, increased $4,000,000. Brokers' loans showed a nominal decrease of $2,000,000.

British sterling rallied ⅞ cent at the opening to $3.29¼ for cables, while the franc declined ¼ point to 3.92 cents.

Bond Prices Advance

The bond market stepped up briskly to higher price levels today with all categories participating to a greater or lesser degree in the cheerful ascent.

With firming quotations, trading volume increased noticeably after mulling around minimum aggregates for the last several weeks. The low-priced rails and utilities were the principal climbers although many high-grade investment issues of all classes moved up fractionally.

Most prominent bankers were reluctant to discuss the British proposal for a postponement of war debt interest, due Dec. 15, and the possibility that other debtor nations would also join in petitioning for delay in payment of charges.

At the same time, the British financial outlook improved with a rally in sterling and some of the United Kingdom's bonds were a trifle firmer. United States Government issues, however, were rather hesitant. Trading in Liberty fourth 4¼s was active, but most other federal maturities were dull.

Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1955 led a spurt in the semi-speculative carriers with a gain of around 5 points. Other rail loans up fractions to a point or more included some of Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Erie, Chicago & North Western, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Frisco, Chesapeake Corporation, St. Paul and Southern Pacific.

While bonds of American Telephone held around their previous levels, International Telephones again advanced and quiet strength was shown by issues of Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, Duquesne Light, Chile Copper, Cincinnati Gas, Western Union, Texas Corporation, U. S. Rubber, Utilities Power & Light, Warner Bros. and a number of others.

Railroading tendencies were displayed by obligations of Argentina and Japan, while issues of Germany and France were comparatively steady.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain Store System sales compare:

INTERSTATE DEPARTMENT STORES	1932	1931	Dec. %
October sales	$1,776,752	$1,870,117	4.9
Ten months	14,323,203	17,013,226	14.6

CEMENT PLANT RESUMES

Lehigh Portland Cement Corporation plant in Ogleby, Ill., closed since Feb. 20, 1932, has reopened with 200 men at work.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.11	Last Nov.10
9⅛	1⅝	..	Adams Express	2100	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	6¼
30⅜	12	.2	Adams Millis	400	18	17	18	..
14	9½	..	Addressograph	400	11⅛	11	11⅛	..
4⅞	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	10½	10¼	10½	10⅛
103½	30⅝	..	Air Reduction	3100	59½	57½	59½	57½
16⅝	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2400	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11½
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4	4	4	3⅝
88¼	42¼	6§	Allied Chem	17400	81½	78	81	78½
116¼	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	118	117½	118	..
13⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	400	9¼	8¾	9	8¼
22¾	½	.2	Amerada	1200	21	20½	21	20⅜
15½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	9	9	9	8½
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	1100	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13
2⅞	⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
9¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	5½	5½	5½	..
73⅝	29⅝	4	Am Can	21400	56⅞	55¼	56⅛	55
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	400	25	24	25	..
37⅜	18	.35	Am Chicle	100	36	36	36	36⅜
8¼	2	..	Am Colortype	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2400	23½	22⅝	23⅜	23
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	5400	10	9¼	9⅞	9⅜
13½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	17½	17½	17½	17
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12¼
6⅝	1	..	Am Hide & L	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
21⅝	6¾	.2	Am Ice	700	8¼	8	8	..
12	2½	..	Am International	2000	8	8	8⅛	8
15¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	700	8½	8	8½	7⅞
49	19	7	Am Loco pf	200	26¾	26	26¾	25½
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	21½	21½	21½	21½
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	5400	10⅝	9⅞	10½	10¼
58	15¼	.6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	36½	35	35½	33
49¼	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	29	28¼	29	27½
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	4700	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8⅛
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	5100	12	11¼	12	11¼
29¼	1.75	.3	Am Safety Razor	100	20½	20½	20½	20
27⅛	6¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4100	17¼	15⅞	17¼	16⅞
15⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	8⅜	8	8⅜	7⅞
36¾	20	2½§	Am Stores	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
39¼	13	.2	Am Sugar Ref	400	25½	24¾	24¾	..
137⅜	70¼	.9	Am Tel & Tel	37100	112¼	107½	112¼	107⅜
14⅜	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	2100	22½	22½	24	22¾
31	11	.2	Am WW&E ct	700	20½	19¼	20½	19½
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	1400	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	5½
39⅞	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	1700	29	27½	28	27⅜
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	6400	11⅞	10⅞	11⅜	11
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	2500	16⅜	15	15¾	15⅞
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	70	70	70	66
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
3	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	400	1	1	1	⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	9½	9	9½	..
3⅞	⅜	..	Arnold Constable	100	2⅛	2	2	2
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const	100	4	4	4	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	14100	48	43⅝	46⅝	44
116	35	5	Atchison pf	400	65	64¾	65	..
40	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	3700	25½	23¼	25½	22½
15½	6¾	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
21⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	4100	18	16⅞	17¾	17
131⅜	28	4§	Auburn Auto	11400	49¾	43¼	49	43½
17⅜	½	..	Austin Nichols	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7⅜	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅛
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1600	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	6¾
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	19⅞	17	19⅞	17
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3400	13⅞	13½	13¾	13¼
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15⅛
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	77
39¾	11½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	23	23	23	..
5¾	1⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1400	5	4½	5	4½
43½	13	..	Beatrice Cream	1400	13¼	12⅜	13¼	12½
63¼	25⅜	4.09	Belding Hem	400	5¼	5	5	4⅜
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	5500	13¾	11½	12⅜	11⅛
247	75	..	Best & Co	100	123¼	121	133½	133¼
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	66400	21	19⅛	20⅞	19¼
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	40	37⅛	40	36½
10	3⅜	.60	Blaw Knox	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
65	40	7	Blumenthal pf	10	60	60	60	..
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	12½
53	28	4	Bon Ami A	300	55	55	55	..
43½	20	.2	Borden	4700	27¼	26⅜	27⅛	26
14¼	3⅞	..	Borg Warner	1200	10	9¼	9⅜	9¼
11¼	3⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	100	6	5⅞	5⅞	5½
50¼	11⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	3100	22½	22	22½	21⅞
76⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	62	61⅝	62	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	80½	80	80⅛	..
4½	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	400	4⅜	4	4	4
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4	4	4	4
10¼	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	5½	5¼	5½	5
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	400	2	1⅞	2	1¾
1⅜	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
13¼	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	900	9½	9	9½	9
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	10	14½	14½	14½	12
17⅛	½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
24⅝	7	..	Byers	7000	17½	16⅝	17½	16¼
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	500	12½	11	12	9½
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	..
9¼	2½	..	Campbell W&C	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
7¼	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3¾	3¾	3⅞	3½
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	8000	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	13000	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
23¼	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	100	17	17	17	..
70	39	5	Caro C&O st	40	55	55	55	..
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	22500	44¼	40½	42¼	40½
75	30	.7	Case Thresh pf	50	55	55	55	55
15	4⅛	.50	Caterpillar Trac	800	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8
12⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	6000	11¼	10½	10⅞	10
2½	1¼	..	Celotex Co pf	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	2½
20½	9⅛	1½	Central Aguirre	400	17¼	17	17	16
18⅜	7	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	9½	9½	9½	..
20¾	4¾	.2	Chesapeake Corp	5000	16⅞	15⅞	16¾	15¾
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	7500	25⅜	24½	25½	24⅜
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	2¼	2	2¼	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	4900	9¼	8½	9	9
29¼	3	..	Chi & Gt West	500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
15½	2½	..	Chi & G W pf	200	8⅛	8½	8¾	8½
4½	¾	..	Chi Mill & St P	200	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2000	4	3⅝	3¾	3⅜
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	4000	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6¾
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	1000	10½	10	10¼	10
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2000	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4¾
12¾	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1000	9	8½	8⅝	..
16⅜	1¼	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	8	7⅞	8	7½
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	9½	9½	9½	..
14	6½	.2	Chi Yellow Cab	80	9	9	9	8⅞
8	1½	..	Childs Company	200	4	3½	3½	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	40000	17⅞	16⅛	17	16⅛
68	44½	5	City Investing	10	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
2½	¼	..	City Stores	200	¾	¾	¾	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	14	13½	14	13¼
95	65	.6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	84	84	84	84
10⅝	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	300	6⅜	5¼	6⅜	4⅝
12½	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	200	11½	11½	11½	10
21	4¾	1	Columbia Gas	10000	14¾	14	14¾	13⅞
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
79¾	40	.6	Columbia G pf A	200	66½	66½	66¾	..
41⅞	13½	.2	Columbian Carb	3800	32¼	29½	32¼	28½
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia-Pic ct	400	10½	10⅛	10½	10
11	3⅜	..	Comm Credit	300	5½	5½	5½	5¼
24	11¼	.3	Comm Cred A	100	25	25	25	23
27⅞	10⅞	.2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	21¾	20⅝	21¾	20⅞
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	10000	11⅜	10¼	11¼	10⅜
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwith & So	7000	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & Sp 6pf	200	50¾	50	50¾	50¼
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	800	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
5¾	1	..	Consol Fild Ind	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
11⅞	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	22500	61⅞	59½	61⅛	59—
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	95	94¾	95	94½
10⅞	4½	1	Consol Laundries	1500	5¾	5	5¼	5⅜
9	4	..	Consol Oil	4200	7¼	6⅝	7	6¼
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
101	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	97
2½	⅜	..	Container A	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
1⅜	¼	..	Container B	400	¾	¾	¾	..
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	400	5¼	5	5¼	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	40	40	40	39½
41	17⅜	.2	Cont Can	5800	35½	34½	35⅜	34⅝
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	16⅜	16½	16½	15½
3⅞	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	5300	7	6¾	7	6⅝
55⅜	24⅞	3	Corn Products	5800	54¾	53¾	54⅛	53¾
9⅜	1½	..	Coty	1200	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
26½	13½	2§	Cream of Wheat	1000	24⅞	24	24¾	24½
21	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	4500	22⅜	20¾	21½	22¼
30½	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1400	29¾	29	29	29½
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	80	26½	24½	26½	24
3½	⅛	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
26	3½	..	Cuban Dom Sug	60	12	12	12	11½
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	28½	28½	28½	28¼
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	800	14—	14	14	14½
86	47	.7	Curtis Pub pf	200	56	56	56	..
3½	⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	4200	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
4⅝	1½	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1000	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅜
15¼	6¼	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	9	9	9	..
92½	32	9	Del & Hudson	1800	64¾	63	64¾	62½
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	45000	32	29¾	31¾	29¾
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	200	80	80	80	..
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	500	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18½
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	100	16	16	16	..
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	4000	14¼	12⅞	14	12¼
593½	22	2	du Pont de Nem	28000	39⅜	37½	39⅛	37⅜
103½	80¾	6	du Pont deb	200	100⅝	100	100½	99¾
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	150	98⅛	97¼	98⅛	97⅜
			—E—					
6½	1—	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
87⅞	35¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	3500	55⅞	53½	53⅞	53¾
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	6¼	5⅝	6¼	5⅜
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	9000	21	19	20½	19
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	300	1¼	1	1¼	1
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	2⅛	2	2	1¾
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	13200	9⅝	8¾	9⅜	9⅛
64	10¾	.7	Elec Pow & L pf	800	28½	27	27¼	28
55½	8⅞	.6	El Pw&L 6% pf	1000	25	23¼	25	23
33¼	12⅝	.2	Elec Sto Battery	500	26⅜	25¾	26¼	..
37¼	16	.3	Endicott Johnson	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¼
51	16	.5	Engineers P S 5pf	200	35	35	35	..
61¾	25	.6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	42	42	42	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	36½	36½	36½	..
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	1000	7⅛	7	7⅛	6⅝
			—F—					
7⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	20	3	3	3	3
28	15	..	Fed M & S pf	100	28	28	28	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	1100	5	3¼	4⅜	4⅛
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1400	17	16	16½	15
68	45	.6	Firestone T&R pf	200	68½	60⅛	60⅞	..
54¼	25	2½	First Nat Stores	3400	51¼	50¾	51	51
⅝	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	600	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅛
8¼	2	..	Follansbee B	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
15⅞	3	..	Poser Wheeler	900	10¾	9⅞	10½	10⅞
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19⅞	19½	19½	..
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	2600	3⅛	3	3	3
72½	15	.7	Franklin Sim pf	20	20	20	20	..
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	9400	27¼	25¼	27¼	25⅞
			—G—					
3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	1100	4	3⅞	4	3½
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	6400	18½	17	18⅜	17
15⅞	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	3800	9½	8¼	9	8
19⅜	10½	.2	Gen Baking	600	13½	12⅞	12½	13⅜
5	¼	..	Gen Cable	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
11½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
25⅜	3¼	..	Gen Cable pf	40	11¼	11	11	..
26⅞	8½	.40	Gen Electric	22700	18¼	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
40½	19⅜	.2	Gen Foods	24600	28½	27½	28¼	28
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
95⅜	76	.6	Gen Mills pf	500	93	92⅞	93	..
58½	28	.3	Gen Mills	1700	42¾	41	42¾	41
87¼	36⅛	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	..
60	24½	.6	Gen Print Ink pf	9000	55½	55¼	55¼	..
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	600	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
2 28/32	6⅛	.1	Gen Ry Signal	1400	16¼	16	16	14½
1¼	⅛	..	Gen Realty	800	1	1	1	⅞
15⅜	4¼	..	Gen Refractories	200	7⅞	7½	7⅞	..
24¾	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	13400	18¾	18	18¾	18
72½	45	.5	Gillette S R pf	100	68¼	68¼	68¼	..
10⅜	3¼	..	Glidden	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1800	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅜
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	3600	18	17¼	17⅞	17
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	7600	7	6	7	6
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	16600	19⅜	17¼	19⅜	18¼
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	40	46⅞	46⅞	44⅜

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.11	Last Nov.10
30¼	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1400	24¾	24	24	24
5	1	..	Graham Paige	2900	2½	2	2½	2⅛
11⅜	2⅜	..	Granby	500	8¼	6¼	6¾	6
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	1200	7	6	7	..
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	900	35	33½	35	32
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	4900	13¼	12⅜	13¼	12½
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	400	8¼	7¾	8¼	7½
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	400	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6¾
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
15½	3	..	Gulf Mobile pf	400	8	7¼	8	..
21⅛	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	1400	15⅜	14	15⅛	..
			—H—					
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2700	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
28	7¼	..	Hahn D S pf	300	16½	15½	16½	..
11⅜	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	5	4⅞	4¼	..
12	2	..	Hamilton Watch	100	4	4	4	..
18	7	..	Harbison Walker	200	12½	12	12½	..
4	1	..	Havan El pf	110	4	4	4	..
2½	¼	..	Hayes Body	400	2	1½	2	2
29½	13⅞	1½	Hercules Powder	100	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅜
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	200	57	56	57	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	78

MAINTENANCE CHARGES BIG RAIL PROBLEM

Steel Industry Sees Good Future Business Due to Deferred Buying

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP) — The recent piling up of railway deferred maintenance charges is being watched closely by the large steel companies with an eye to real business when and if the carriers make both ends meet sufficiently to enter the important buying class.

Rails and operating equipment, it is pointed out, are slowly but surely wearing out and, in some instances, replacement orders must appear in a short time.

Former Secretary of Commerce Lamont, now head of the American Iron & Steel Institute, recently said the railroads over the next several years would be under the necessity of making exceptionally large expenditures for maintenance if they hoped to run trains.

For the first eight months of 1932 the maintenance of way charges of the Class 1 railroads were 57 per cent lower than for the first eight months of 1929. Operating revenues were 50 per cent under the 1929 figure.

Steel experts argue that theoretically, at least, adequate upkeep does not permit maintenance reductions in the same ratio as reductions in traffic and operating revenues. It is held that while one road may be carrying only half as much traffic as another, it does not follow that it can be maintained at one-half the cost.

The railway operators, however, believe that, because of decreased earnings, any substantial increase in maintenance work or charges is improbable soon if fixed charges are to be met. On the other hand, some carrier officials admit that further large reductions are improbable, although maintenance expenditures will be kept as close to the minimum as possible and in keeping with safety.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
30 Ala Pow $7s pf	70	70	70
1 Alex Ind	1/8	1/8	1/8
1150 †Alum Co Am	58½	58	57¾
1 Alum Co Am pf	50	50	50
1 Alum Ltd pf	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Am Austin	3/8	3/8	3/8
1 Am Beverage	3	3	3
1 Am Capital B	3/4	3/4	3/4
3 Am Cit P&LB	4½	4½	4½
2 Am C Pow A	7/8	7/8	7/8
13 Ab Cyan B	5	4⅞	5
1 Am Dept St	1/8	1/8	1/8
1 Am Equities	3	3	3
3 Am & Fgn P war	6½	6¼	6¼
7 Am Gas & El	29⅜	28¼	29⅜
1 Am Invest	3	3	3
2 Am Light & T	18⅜	18	18
6 Am Maracaibo	½	3/8	3/8
1 Am Sta P S A	3	3	3
68 Am Sup Power	5¾	5½	5¼
1 Am Sup P pf	37¾	37¾	37¾
29 Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2	2¼
3 Aretur Rad Tube	3/4	3/4	3/4
1 Armstrong Ck	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
8 As G & El A	3	2⅞	3
1 As Tel Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
40 Atlas Corp	7½	7¼	7½
4 Atlas Corp war	3	3	3
1 Axton Fisher A	60½	60½	60½
B			
3 Blue Ridge	2¾	2½	2¾
1 Blue Rid cv pf	28	28	28
4 Braz T & L	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1 Burma Ltd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
C			
10 Can Marc Wirel	1½	1⅜	1½
3 Carib Syn	3/8	3/8	3/8
22 Cen St El	3⅛	3	3⅛
1 Centrif Pi	2	2	2
1 Childs pf	12	12	12
55 Cities Service	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1 Cit Serv pf	19	19	19
5 Claude Neon Lts	7/8	7/8	7/8
50 †Colum G&E cv pf	85	85	85
14 Comwith & So war	1/8	1/8	1/8
2 Cons G&E Balt	62	62	62
1 Cons Thea vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Cord Corp	4¾	4½	4¾
2 Cor & Rey pf A	10	10	10
1 Cosden Dil pf	2	2	2
2 Cresson Gold	1/8	1/8	1/8
3 Crown C Intl A	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
D			
5 Deere & Co	10⅜	9½	10⅜
3 Duke Power	51½	51½	51½
4 Duval Tex	1/2	1/2	1/2
E			
1 Eisler Elec	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
392 El Bond & Sh	27½	28½	27¼
3 El Bond & Sh pf	47	47	47
2 El B&S 5 pf	42½	42	42½
1 El Pow As	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 El Pow As A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 El P&L opt war	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Europ El A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
F			
2 Feder Met	15	15	15
2 Fisk Rub	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Ford M Can A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Founda For A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
G			
125 Georgia Pow pf	65	65	65
1 Glen Alden	12½	12½	12½
1 Gold Seal Elec	3/8	3/8	3/8
3 Goldman Sachs	3	3	3
120 Gt Atl & P nv	150	145	150
1 Groc Str vtc	1	1	1
7 Gulf Oil Pa	33¼	31½	33
H			
1 Hap Candy St A	1/2	1/2	1/2
4 Hudson Bay M&S	4	3⅞	3⅞
2 Hydro El Sec	6½	6¼	6½
I			
8 Imp Oil Can	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Ind Ter Ill A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Ins Co N Am	34¾	34¾	34¾
10 Internat Pet	10⅛	10	10
1 Inter Sup Pow	11	11	11
4 Inter Util B	2⅛	2	2
1 Irving Air Ch	6½	6½	6½
1 Ital Superpow	1¾	1¾	1¾
K			
1 Kelly Spring	2¼	2¼	2¼
L			
4 Lone Star Gas	7¼	6⅞	7
1 Louis L & E	1	1	1
M			
1 Mayflower Asso	30	30	30
1 Mead John	50	50	50
1 Memphis N Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
N			
2 Nat Avia	5½	5½	5½
2 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Nat Bond & Sh	24	24	24
3 Nat Fuel G	12¾	12½	12¾
1 Nat Rub Mch	3	3	3
40 †New Eng Pow pf	50	49	50
1 N J Zinc	32	32	32
4 Newmontt Min	16¾	16½	16⅝
1 NY Hond Ros	10	10	10
25 †NY P&Lt 6 pf	86	86	86
10 Nia Hud Pow	14¾	14½	14½
1 Niag Hud B war	3	3	3
2 Niag Share Md B	6	6	6
17 Nor Cent Texas	1	1	1
O			
1 Ohio Cop	3-16	3-16	3-16
P			
2 Pac G&E 1 pf	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
19 Pennroad	2¼	2	2
1 Pierce Governor	3	3	3
2 Pilot Radio A	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Pioneer Gold	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Pitney-Bowes	3½	3½	3½
1 Prufen Inv	4	4	4
R			
2 Rainbow Lum A	7/8	7/8	7/8
2 Rainbow Lum B	5-16	5-16	5-16
3 Relian Intl A	2½	2½	2½
1 Relien Manage	3/8	3/8	3/8
1 Reybarn Inc	1	1	1
1 Rossia Intl	3/8	3/8	3/8
S			
28 St Regis Pap	4¼	3⅞	4¼
120 St Reg Pap pf	30½	30¼	30½
2 Salt Cr Prod (1)	4¼	4	4
2 Sec Allied nv (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Selected Indus	1½	1½	1½
17 Shenandoah	4	3½	4
1 Shenandoah pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
†50 Sherwin-Wms (1½)	21	21	21
8 Silica Gel ctf	7/8	7/8	7/8
†50 Smith A O	24¼	23	23
2 So Penn Oil (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7 St Oil Ind (1)	23⅜	23	23⅜
8 St Oil Ky (1.20)	12	12	12
10 Stand Sil-Lead	1/8	1/8	1/8
1 Starrett pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
12 Swift & Co	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
6 Swift Int (3)	18	17½	17⅞

In Observance Of Armistice Day

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 11

SEVERAL of the country's commodity and security exchanges were closed today in observance of Armistice Day, although New York markets were open. Those closed included all North American grain exchanges, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Boston Wool Market, Savannah Naval Stores Market, Chicago Stock, Curb and Cotton Exchanges and the Boston and Philadelphia Stock Markets. In New York, securities trading on the two major exchanges halted for two minutes at 11 o'clock.

Sales	High	Low	12:30
T			
1 Technicolor	3½	3½	3½
5 Teck-Hugh G (.60)	3	2⅞	3
1 Transcont Air	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Trans-Lux	1¾	1¾	1¾
U			
1 Union Gas Canada	4	4⅛	4⅛
19 Unit Founders	1⅝	1½	1⅝
16 United Gas	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2 Unit Gas pf	33	30¼	33
42 Un Lt & Pow A	8¼	4⅜	8
1 Un Lt & Pow B	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
9 Un Lt & P cv pf	22¾	21¼	22¾
1 Unit Shoe M	36	35¾	36
1 Utility Equities	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Util Pow & Lt	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Utility & Ind	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Util & Ind pf	3½	3½	3½
W			
1 West Air Exp	12¼	12¼	12¼
125 Wil-Low Caf pf	12	12	12

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

4 Ala Pow 5s '46	96	96	96
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	82	82	82
3 Am El & P 6s '57 A	31	30	31
22 Am G&E 5s 2028	83¼	83⅛	83¼
12 Am P&L 5s 2016	61½	61	61½
15 Am Roll M 5s '48	50	43¼	50
17 Am Roll M 4½s '33	19	19	19
14 As Elec 4½s '53	47½	43½	47½
3 AG&E 5½'38 inc ctf	25	23½	25
34 As G&E 5s '50	26½	25⅜	26½
6 As G&E 5½s '77	32½	31½	31½
63 As G&E 6s '68	26	24½	26
23 As G&E 4½s '49 C	25¼	23¾	25¼
7 As Rayon 5s '50	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 As Tel Ut 5½ '44 C	21	21	21
11 As T&T 5½s '55 A	33	33	33
13 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	97½	96¾	97½
2 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Broad Riv P 5s '54 A	43½	43½	43½
13 Can Pac 5s '42	92¼	91¾	92¼
3 Caro P & L 5s '56	64¾	64¾	64¾
6 Cen Ill P S 4½s '67F	66½	65⅛	66½
6 Cen P Svc 5½s '49	7	7	7
2 Cen St El 5½s '54	41	41	41
8 Cen St El 5s '48	39½	39¼	39½
6 Cen Pk PL 5½s '53	40	40	40
5 Chi Dis E 5½s '35B	79	79	79
1 Chi Pn Tool 5½s '42	28	28	28
2 Cig Strs R 5½s '49A	19¾	19¾	19¾
6 Cities Ser 5s '66	38¼	37½	38¼
44 Cities Ser 5s '50	39½	38	39
6 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	48	47⅞	48
10 Cit S P&L 5½s '49	41½	40	40
12 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	41	40	40
1 Comwl Ed 5s '54 B	102½	102½	102½
5 Comwl Ed 4½s '56C	98	98	98
10 Comwl Ed 4½s '60E	96	96	96
8 Comwl Ed 4s '81 F	87⅞	87½	87⅞
13 Comwl Ed 5½s '62 G	104⅛	103⅞	104
5 Comwl Sh 5½s '48A	75½	75	75½
1 Conn L&P 5s '52 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Conn Riv Pg 5s A'52	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 Con Gas U 6½s '43A	47	47	47
16 Con Gas U 6s '43A	18	17¾	17¾
2 Consum P 5s '36	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Consum P 4⅞s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Cont G&E 5s '58A	57¼	57	57¼
6 Cont Oil 5¼s '37	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Crucible St 5s '40	56	56	56
20 Dayton P&L 5s '41	104¾	104½	104¾
3 Del El Pow 5½s '59	74½	73½	74½
9 Det C Gas 6s '47A	87½	87	87½
4 Dix Gulf&6½s '37A	80½	79⅞	80½
5 Ed El Ill 5s '34	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Ed El Ill 4½s '33	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 El Pas N M G 6½s '38	60½	59½	60½
1 El P N G 6½s '43 ww	56½	56½	56½
27 Elec P&L 5s 2030	48	47¼	47¼
1 Empire Dis E 5s '52	49½	49½	49½
1 Empire O&R 5½s '42	41	41	41
6 Fed Water 5½s '54	41¾	41¾	41¾
4 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	48½	48½	48½
8 Fla P&L 5s '54	64½	63¾	63¾
4 Fla P 5½s '79 A	59¾	59	59¾
8 Gatin P 5s '56	65½	63¼	65½
3 Gatin P 6s '41	50	49½	50
1 Gatin P 6s '41 B	48¾	48⅞	48⅞
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '33	31	31	31
2 Gen W Wk 5s'43A	42½	41½	42½
15 Geo Pow 5s '67	85	84	84
1A Gillette 5s '40	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
5 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	56	55¾	56
5 Gr Trunk 6½s '36	100	100	100
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	97	97	97
2 Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	73¼	73¼	73¼
6 Houst Gulf G 6½s'43	40	37	40
2 Hous Lt&P 4½s'78D	91½	91	91½
6 Hous Lt&P 4½s '81E	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Ill P&Lt 5s '56 C	65	65	65
1 Ill P&Lt 5½s '57	52	52	52
1 Ill P&Lt 6s '53 A	75	75	75
5 Ill P&Lt 5½s '54 B	68¼	68¼	68¼
10 Ind Svc 5s '50	29½	29½	29½
2 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	29	29	29
15 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	92½	92½	92½
2 Inland P&L 6s '57 C	22	22	22
2 Inter P Sec 7s '57 E	87	87	87
1 Inter P Sec 7s '52 F	80½	80½	80½
45 Inter Ir&Stl 5½ A'46	44	44	44
4 Inters Pow 6s '52	46	45¼	45¼
6 Inters Pow 5s '57	64	63¾	64
15 Inters P S 4½s '58	64½	63	64½
4 Jer C P&L 4½s '61 C	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Jon & Laugh 5s '39	101	101	101
1 Kan P&L 5s '57 B	82½	82½	82½
1 Kresge 5s '45 ctf	86½	86½	86½
3 Lehigh P S 6s 2028A	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Manitoba P 5½s'51A	47	47	47
4 Mass Gas 5½s '46	89	89	89
5 Mass Gas 5s '55	84	84	84
3 Mid Val 5s '36	7	7	7
1 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Minn P&L 5s '55	85	85	85
4 Miss P&L 6s 5s '57	76	76	76
4 Miss Pow 5s '53	59¾	59½	59¾
3 Miss Riv P 5s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Mont LH&P 5s '51A	92¼	92¼	92¾
8 Narragansett 5s '57	99½	99⅛	99½
1 Natl Pond 6s '44	29	29	29
2 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	79½	79½	79½
17 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	67⅜	66⅝	67⅜
15 Nat Pub Svc 5s '78	26¼	25½	26¼
2 Nat Pub Svc 5s'78ctf	25	25	25
1 Neisner Bro 6s '48	20	20	20
1 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	66	66	66
1 N Eng G&E 5s '50	56¾	56¾	56¾
15 N Eng G&E 5s '48	56	55½	55½
31 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	62⅞	61⅞	62⅞
7 NY Chic&StL 6s'35	22½	22½	22½
23 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	95	94	94½
11 NY Stat E&G 4½s'80	87¼	87⅛	87¼
1 Niag Fall P 6s'50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 N Am L&P 5½s'36A	42	42	42
5 N Ind Pub S 4½'70E	76	76	76
2 N Y Oh P&L 5½s'54	66¾	66¾	66¾
4 Nor State P 4½s'61	92½	92¼	92½
1 N West P S 5½s'A'57	73	73	73
2 Ohio Edis 5s'60	98½	98½	98½
4 Okla G&E 5s'50	84½	84¼	84½
3 Oswego Falls 6s'41	55	54½	55
1 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Pac Wes Oil 5½s'43	64¾	64	64
10 Pen Wat&P 4½s'68B	98	98	98
5 Peo Gas L&C 6s'57C	102	102	102
1 Phila El 5s'66	107	107	107
1 Phila El P 5½s'72	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Potomc Ed 5s '56 Ed	88⅛	88	88
2 Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	89	88½	89
11 Pub Sv N Ill 4½s'81F	81	81	81
15 Pub S N Ill 6½s'37G	99½	99⅜	99⅜
6 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	69½	68¾	69½
3 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	67	66¾	66¾
4 Roch Cen P 5s '53	48	47	48
1 St Paul Gas Lt 5s '44	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
31 Safe Har W 4½s '79	98½	98½	98½
1 Scripps 5½s '43	66½	66½	66½
19 Shwng WP 4½s'67A	60¾	60	60¾
6 Shwng WP 4½s'68B	60½	60½	60½
3 Shwng WP 4½s'70D	60	59½	60
11 Shwng W& 5s'70C	71	79	71
4 Silica Gel 6½s '32	83	80	83
1 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	71	71	71
9 So Cal Ed 5s '51	102¾	101¾	102¼
1 So Car Pow 5s '57	65¼	65¼	65¼
7 So Ind G&E 5½s '77	101	101	101
3 So West G&E 5s '57 A	80	80	80
2 So'w G&E 5s'57 B	79	79	79
3 Staley Mfg 6s'42	67	66½	66½
1 So'west Nat G 6s'45	31	31	31
1 Stand G&E 6s'35	58¾	59¾	59¾
4 Stand G&E 6s'35 ct	60	60	60
17 Stand G&E 6s'51	51	49¼	51
8 Stand G&E 6s'66	52	48¾	52
3 Stand P&L 6s'57	48½	48½	48½
1 Sun Oil 5s'34	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Swift & Co 5s'40	94	93½	94
2 Tex Gas Ut 6s'45	17	17	17
2 Tex P&L 5s'56	87½	87½	87½
1 Union El 5s'67 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Union Gulf Cor 5s'50	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Un Am Inv 5s'48 A	75	75	75
4 Un L&P 6s'75	48¼	49¼	49¼
2 Un L&Ry 5½s'52	51	51	51
2 U S Rub 6s'33	93½	93½	93½
5 U S Rub 6½s'33	100	100	100
1 U S Rub 6½s'34	57	57	57
1 U S Rub 6½s'35	50	50	50
1 U S Rub 6½s'38	42	42	42
2 U S Rub 6½s'39	42	42	42
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	66½	66½	66½
1 Ward Bak 6s '37	91	91	91
8 W Tex Ut 5s '57 A	49¾	49	94¾
1 Westvaco Ch 5½ '37	102	102	102
1 Wisc P&L 5s '58 F	85	85	85
1 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	88	88	88

FOREIGN BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

1 Buen Aires Pr 7s '52	30¼	30¼	30¼
4 Cen Bk Ger 6s '52 A	39½	39½	39½

MIXED VALUES MARK TRADING IN LIVESTOCK

Medium and Heavy Size Steers Drop — Most Other Classes Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—A two-way trend developed in the fat cattle market at the Union Stock Yards this week, medium and heavyweight fed steers declining while lightweights and practically all other classes of cattle advanced sharply.

Hogs and lambs moved to sharply higher price ground also, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers scaling over 1150 pounds lost 50 cents on the average, in-between weights and long yearlings gaining about 25 cents, while light yearlings, including heifers, were boosted fully 50 cents, starvation receipts being the stimulating factor, while weighty steers predominated in the run, and demand was dull owing to bad conditions in the dressed beef market. All cows advanced 50 cents, a similar gain being scored by vealers and bulls. Replacement steers ruled strong.

Prime 1350-pound steers on the long yearling order made $8.75, the practical top being $8.60 for weighty steers, and $8.25 for long yearlings. Long feds sold mainly at $7.25-$8 and short feds $5.50-$7, with plain offerings below $5. Heifers topped at $7.50 in the absence of strictly choice material, the bulk going at $5.50-$7. Most beef cows closed at $2.75-$3.50, low cutters and cutters $1.75-$2.50. Weighty sausage bulls sold up to $3.50 late. Selected vealers made $6.50. High quality yearling feeder steers sold at $6.10.

Supply shrinkage forced a 50-60 cent advance in the hog market, underweights rising 60-75 cents and packing sows 35-45 cents. The closing top was $4 compared with $3.30 at the low time of the season. Most 180-280 pound weights brought $3.80-$3.90; 300-370 pounds, $3.45-$3.75; light lights $3.85-$4; pigs, $3.40-$3.85; packing sows, $2.90-$3.50.

Fat lambs went up unevenly 25-75 cents during the week, while aged sheep held steady, and feeding lambs ruled strong to 25 cents higher. Fed western lambs bulked at $5.75-$6.25, late natives scoring $6.35. Choice fed yearlings sold at $4.50-$5 and most fat ewes $1.50-$2.25. Feeding lambs sold at $5.15 downward.

Steel Industry On Threshold Of An Easier Trend

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—Iron and steel producers as a whole believed that recovery of their industry would be expedited by continuation of the national Administration, but with a change decreed, self-preservation will impel vigorous efforts to carry along the improvement which developed in the early fall.

Regardless of exterior factors, the industry is on the threshold of a period which normally develops an easier market situation. Producers have done well to hold until the middle of November the 18 per cent operating rate which they attained the middle of October. The real test of the market, whether the gains of the fall were the first indications of a long pull upward, will not come until late in the first quarter.

Actual bookings, both of pig iron and finished steel, have been light the last few days, for one reason due to a general let-down over the election period. Shipments of pig iron, however, have not abated and continue brisk. A slightly better movement of steel to automobile manufacturers offset whatever downward tendency has developed among small consumers.

Prices generally are unchanged, including scrap.

DESIRES CONTROL OF AVIATION CORP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—A battle for control of one of the country's leading aviation companies loomed today when E. L. Cord, president of Cord Corporation, renewed his efforts to unseat the present management of the Aviation Corporation in which the Cord Company has a large interest.

Mr. Cord addressed an appeal to all stockholders of Aviation Corporation to join him in an effort to unseat what he and his associates described as the banking control of Aviation Corporation, which is engaged in most lines of aerial enterprise.

WESTERN SUGAR CO. PAYS BEET GROWERS

DENVER, Nov. 11—Payments of $10,000,000 will be made to sugar beet growers of mountain states next Monday, on a sliding scale of from $3.50 to $4.50 a ton, Great Western Sugar Company stated.

Farmers in Colorado will receive $5,393,924; Nebraska, $2,575,080; Montana, $1,296,000; Wyoming, $704,372—initial payments on 2,434,721 tons of beets delivered during October. October deliveries represented 88 per cent of the crop.

CORN PRODUCTION RISES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—A preliminary estimate of this year's corn crop by the Department of Agriculture placed production at 2,920,689,000 bushels, compared with a forecast of 2,884,682,000 bushels a month ago and 2,563,063,000 bushels produced last year.

Sales	High	Low	12:00
12 Cen Bk Ger 6s '51 B	53	52½	53
1 Cen Ger Pow 6s '34	56	56	56
4 Danzig Portt 6½ '52	40	39	40
4 Europ El 6½s '65 xw	60¼	60¼	60¼
10 Europ Mg 7s '67 C	28½	28½	28½
3 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	73	73	73
18 Fin R M Bk 6s '61	47	46	47
8 Ger C Mun 7s '47	47	46¾	46¾
1 Hanover City 7s '39	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	28	28	28
5 Prussia El 6s '54	49	48¾	49
1 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53A	43½	43½	43½
2 Ruhr Husng 6½s '58	38¾	38¾	38¾
50 Russ 6½s ctfs NC 19	1½	1½	1½
20 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	1½	1½	1½
6 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	42¾	42½	42¾
6 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	40	40	40
1 Terni Elec 6½s '53	70	70	70
4 Un Ind 6½s '41	49½	49½	49½

†Actual sales.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	28½	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15	15
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	81	81
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	32	32
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	73	73
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	38⅛	38⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	75	75
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	69½	69½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	105⅞
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105⅛	105
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅛	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103¼	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅞	106¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90¾	90¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70	69¼
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3⅝	3⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80¼	80⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75	75
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	91½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Balt & Ohio 4½s '48	78½	78½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	66	61⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33	31½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	45	45
Bati & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81¼	81
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	44½	44½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	12	12
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	106
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104¾	104⅝
Bklyn City 1st	63¼	63¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106½	105½
Bklyn-Man tr sf 5s '68	87	86¼
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	114	113⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	80½	79½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	108	108
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102	101⅞
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101¾	101¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	44¾	43½
Bur Cr N 5s '34	60	60
Bush Term con 5s '55	44¼	44¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	70½	70
Calif Petr 5½s '38	67	66¾
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94	94
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95	95

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OPEN EVENINGS Opp. N. E. Conservatory

SHOES FOR WOMEN
Particularly smart in style and of beautiful material. Price value is unusual.
Do come in and see them.
HORWOOD'S SHOE SALON
ARCH-FIT STYLIST 458 LITTLE BLDG.

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OIL BURNERS
Hanson-Gates Range Burners
Plumbing and Heating
W. D. AITKEN JR.
15 FRONT ST., Weymouth Tel. 0217

Firestone Batteries
Extra Power
Guaranteed 18 Months at
Cliff Hall's
Texaco Service Station
Academy and Wash. Sts. Tel. Bra. 0006

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Agents for
Bunsen Range Burners
$29.50 to $55.00
LACO BURNER for the Furnace as low as $249.00, completely installed.

College Girls' Robes
of Fine Wool Flannel
Also in Ladies' and Children's Sizes.
Prices $1.25, $1.95, $2.95, $3.50
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
STORRS SQUARE, BRAINTREE

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

In Brookline *It's*

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Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

B. A. FREEMAN
1001 Beacon St., opp. Subway Entrance
TEL. ASP. 4040
PURVEYORS OF FINE GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt delivery in Brookline, Newton and Back Bay

J. W. Rogers
FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions
1375 BEACON ST. Tel. Asp. 0621

Make your Gift Selections Here
HOLMBERG & DOUGLAS
JEWELERS
COOLIDGE CORNER

FLOWERS for Thanksgiving
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

Mrs. WICKEN
Ladies' Hairdresser
1372 Beacon St. Tel. Aspinwall 9025

Florence & Rand Hat Shops
1391 Beacon St., Brookline Beacon 2092
433 Centre St., Newton New. No. 4914-M

Thanksgiving Novelties and Cards
THE NUT SHELL STUDIO
326 HARVARD ST., COOLIDGE CORNER

VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Francis C. Carreiro—Frederic C. Carreiro
Artistic Flower Arrangements
MEMBER FLORISTS TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
103 Washington St. Tel. Beacon 6000-6001

Boylston Pharmacy
823 BOYLSTON ST. Tel. Long. 4520
Whitmans Chocolates
CHRISTMAS CARDS
WE DELIVER

PAINE'S, *Stationers*
Christmas Cards
Jig Saw Puzzles
256 WASHINGTON ST., *Corner Davis Ave.*

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BEAUTY SALON

Eugene Permanent Wave, $7.50
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Bleaching and Dyeing
All branches of Beauty Culture
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Cambridge Authorized Dealer
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CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS,
BANNISTER SHOES
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
are a few of the many national brands carried by
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HARVARD SQUARE

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29 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 10116
Members F. T. D.
FLOWERS for ALL OCCASIONS
Gomati Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 4188

Lower than it has been in seventeen years
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
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Let the phone save steps.

Special Features This Week
Molasses Peanut Brittle 25c lb. Butter Thin Peanut Brittle 40c lb. New Polka Dot Ice Cream. Luncheons
Fiske's Ice Cream, made of real cream.
Fiske's Candy Shops
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CAMBRIDGE BELMONT

Univ 0735

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"Everything Electrical"
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS.

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ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Electric Work and Repairs
For Short Time
Duplex Plugs installed complete $3.45
First-class Licensed Workman
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FREE RADIO SERVICE
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COAL, COKE AND WOOD
167 DEVON STREET EST. 1886
Tel. GENEVA 5630

D. J. Ferguson Coal Co.
COAL, COKE AND WOOD
167 DEVON STREET
Tel. Geneva 5630
EST. 1886

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FITCHBURG, MASS.
A Store Dedicated to the Service of the People of New England
Founded 59 years ago, on the principle of quality merchandise at always lowest in the city prices.
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Sparkling
GELATINE

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR ALL
Dog Supplies of every description.
Ingersoll Pocket and Wrist Watches
Train Sets—Chemistry Sets
IVER JOHNSON SPORTING GOODS CO.
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WONDER HEAT
RANGE OIL BURNER
GRUENER for Hardware
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'BROOKS'
THE STORE UNUSUAL
VISIT OUR
Restaurant and Gift Shop
MAIN STREET AT OLIVER

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
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We make the mince meat for our pies.
Squash Pie—Plum Pudding
Special Cakes made to order.
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Prices on all our work are reduced one-third.
CALL 2432 and let us serve you.
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314 MAIN STREET
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Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1670

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Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.
CLOVER HILL FARMS
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We can supply you with
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All the new and popular patterns in solid (sterling) silver and silver plate. Glass, Crystal Stemware, Pewter.

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Wallpapers and Paints at Reduced Prices until Christmas
IN GIFT DEPARTMENT
Toys, prizes and unusual gifts.
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Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

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WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

The Josephine Corset Shoppe
Corsets, Silk Underwear and Hosiery, Children's Frocks, Elisabeth Arden's Venetian Toilet Preparations
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LYMAN
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All Kinds
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$4.95
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"THE LIVE STORE"
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A Complete Line of
RED CROSS SHOES
Also
Selby Arch Preserver and Si-en-Tiffick Shoes for Women at
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REMEMBER THE KIDDIES
HORSMAN DOLLS
Known the World Over as the Best Doll Made. Is sold only by the
BUNKER-JOHNSON-WEST CO.
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Franklin Coal of Lykens Valley
New England Coke and Bouletts
ELLISON COAL and GRAIN CO.
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Permanent Waving
Artistic Hair-Cutting, Dyeing, Marcel and Finger Waving. For Appointment Phone 5641
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ALEMITE LUBRICATION
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WASHING and POLISHING
FIRESTONE TIRES
LESLIE W. GAQUIN
PALACE PARKING SPACE
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So Different—So Superior

Personality hair bobbing a specialty
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Dependable Repair Work
Authorized Buick Service
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FROCKS AND SPORTSWEAR
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Also little girls' dresses.
Alteration service.
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Wednesdays through Saturdays and by appointment.

THE CHIMNEY CORNER
GIFTS
Won't you bring your Christmas shopping list here first?

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
FOR LADIES
Give the lasting foot ease of the
Natural Arch-Bridge
Try a pair and enjoy foot comfort
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

Men's Snappy Overcoats
Raglan Shoulders and Set-in Sleeves, in all new shades, Full belt and half belt.
SPECIAL $15.00
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293 HIGH STREET

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For Bridge Gifts
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
TWO CONVENIENT STORES
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Delightful Soaps by Chateau du Parc of Nice, France
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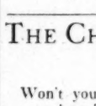

Official Brake and Light Station
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Lexington 1438
Night Phone
Lexington 1090
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The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
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MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

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INSURANCE
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EVENING FROCKS
that anticipate Holiday Events
In a glorious array of new fashion details
$16.75 and $25.00
SECOND FLOOR
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FLORISTS
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JEWELER
LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET

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Sale of Women's and Misses'
FUR COATS
$78 $148
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

WOMEN'S and MISSES' QUALITY COATS
Elaborately trimmed with choice furs
at the lowest prices in years.
$25.00 to $69.50

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JACKSON 3260

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COAL
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Tel. Bks. 7129—7128

The Red Arrow Fleet
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Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
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Realistic Permanent Waving
Facials *Marcelling*
Manicuring *Shampooing*
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Our New Fall Shoes for Ladies

Arch Preservers	Dorothy Dodd	Enna Jetticks
$8.50 and $10.00	$6.00 and $7.50	$4.40 and $5.00

HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

Our New Fall Hats are on display — priced at $3.00. Also higher-priced hats.
Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
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Tel. 0631-W Malden

Gordon's Woman's Shop
Dresses - - - $10.75 to $29.50
Coats - - - - $16.50 to $69.50
133 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN, MASS.

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We invite you to see our
Fall Suits and Topcoats

priced from $20 to $50
Finest values we have ever shown.
Open on Thursday and Saturday eves.

HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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Complete Lubrication—Complete Tire Service
126 MAIN ST. Tel. Mystic 2406

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NEW HATS
to brighten your winter costumes, $1.98 and up.
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ONE DOLLAR
Per Ton Discount for CASH
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Agent for BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers.
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HATS Stetson $5.00 Mallory $3.50
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VELVET DRESSES
DRY CLEANED and EXPERTLY REFINISHED $1.50
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Heavy Cream *Ice Cream*
Gulf Hill Parlors
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Luncheon *Dinner*
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

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JEWELER
586 PLEASANT STREET
Diamonds - Watches
Jewelry
Our SMALL GIFTS DEPARTMENT is full of new suggestions.
A small deposit will hold a Christmas Purchase.

Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET AT 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
CHERRY'S NEW BEDFORD
SALE—
Magnificent Fur Trimmed Coats in a great choice at
$28—$38—$59.75
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Will bring our representative to you with a fine line of
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From which to make your selection.
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General Contractors
Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations and Repairs

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Liberal Guarantee in Writing
Sold at lowest retail prices in the history of tires.
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DEWEY'S MARKET
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Water Waving Manicuring
225 WASHINGTON ST. New. No. 4665

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1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0360
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES FANCY MEATS
MONARCH FOOD PRODUCTS

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Nu-Tone Marquisette CURTAINS
See Window Display
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Delivery in the Newtons
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FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
Everything for Preserving.

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Kleenex, 23c pkg.
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MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

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Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
Harz Mountain Canaries—Cages
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46 Austin St.
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A. Avantaggio
The market where you may buy the Finest Quality
Meats—Fish—Poultry—Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
obtainable.
New. No. 6346, 6347, 6348 843 Washington St.

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Thanksgiving table decorations and candles
Bridge Gifts at 25c, 50c and $1
Wedding Gifts from $2 and up.
NOW is the time to select
CHRISTMAS CARDS

NORTHAMPTON

Phone 3-500
For Coal, Coke or Charcoal
Fuel Furnace or Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
12 MAIN STREET

PITTSFIELD

Wallace's
Fourth Annual
Electrical Show
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
November 10, 11, 12
Over $1200.00
worth of prizes given FREE.
Everyone invited to participate by casting their ballot.
THE WALLACE COMPANY

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE—
Our New Location
190 NORTH STREET

Fall Union Suits
Medium Weight
85c—$1.25—$1.75
C. H. CUTTING CO.

For Good Food call
HERBERT'S MARKET
208 Elm Street Tel. 2-1587

SEVEN DEPARTMENTS
One of them is an up-to-date and popular
FISH DEPARTMENT
Kelsey's GREAT FOOD Market
PITTSFIELD and DALTON

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Tuxedos for Rent
ALFRED H. COHN
40 COLUMBUS AVENUE Tel. 4110

IVORY SOAP
Order a Dozen Cakes at the New Low Prices.
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVE. Tel. 5396
WE DELIVER

Glen Ayr Blankets
BEST QUALITY WOOL
Now $6.98 each
BATCHELDER'S
83 EAST ST. Opposite Court House

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REMICK'S
Tremendous Birthday Bargains Throughout the Store! Greatest Savings in Our 36 Years!
Sat. Nov. 12 to Sat. Nov. 19
36TH BIRTHDAY SALE
1517 HANCOCK STREET

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2724-W
Personal Christmas Cards
NOW ON DISPLAY
Our line of 5c Christmas Cards is better than ever and includes many cards of 10c and 15c value.
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H. A. FRINK CO.
7 CLIVEDEN ST. Near Quincy Theatre

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INSURANCE
1364 HANCOCK ST. Granite 3000
Adams Building

MASSACHUSETTS

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Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVE. Wollaston

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Complete Trust Services
Granite Trust Company
11 Departments
Granite Trust Building
"3 Friendly Banks"

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(100% Reliable)
Geo. W. Sylvester, *Manager* Clarence Hutton, *Proprietor*
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254 WASHINGTON ST. Granite 1035
Cars called for and delivered

M. R. LYONS
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance of Every Description
Telephone, President 0788
ROOM 2, 1359 HANCOCK STREET

Tel. Granite 0264
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Watchmaker and Jeweler
61A Billings Rd., Norfolk Downs, Mass.

Edmonston's
CHESTNUT & MAPLE STS. QUINCY, MASS.
SHOE REPAIRING

GEORGE C. STENZEL
Groceries and Provisions
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
92 SAGAMORE STREET ATLANTIC
Tel. President 1310, 2164
Orders taken and delivered.

Nutex Saves Your Wardrobe Budget
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVE. Pres. 5000

Tel. Granite 5840 *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9*
TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
93 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing *Heating*
William L. Troup Walter D. Troup

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Linens
D. E. Wadsworth & Co.
1425 HANCOCK STREET

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HARDWOOD
For Fireplace or Stove Lengths
Delivered Anywhere
TELEPHONE READING 1450
FRED F. SMITH

ROSLINDALE

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household.
A SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

ROXBURY

For Christmas
Let Us Photograph Your Doorway or a Corner of Your Living Room.
The Maynard Workshop
PHOTOGRAPHERS
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14 Pilgrim Rd., Waban Cen. New. 0368

Zip-On Rubless Floor Wax
No rubbing, waterproof.
Hardens in 20 minutes.
C. H. Nichols & Bro.
HARDWARE—PAINTS
ELECTRICAL and JANITORS' SUPPLIES
138-140 Longwood Ave. at Huntington Ave.
Tel. Regent 1217

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
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GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
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217 ESSEX STREET

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Glines Express Co.
Furniture and Piano Moving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
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159 Pearl Street Somerset 8190-8191

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
DAVIS SQUARE UNION SQUARE
WEST SOMERVILLE SOMERVILLE
639 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.

KARL T. SMALL
APOTHECARY
SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM
TEELE SQUARE Somerset 2179

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Flower Phone Som. 0416-0417
328 Broadway, Winter Hill

Mrs. Davidson's Laundry
WET WASH FLAT WORK
ROUGH DRY
17 Kensington Ave., Somerville, Mass.
Somerset 2661

Powder House Market
DINJIAN BROTHERS
Fancy Groceries and Meats
also Cube Steaks
Fresh Fish, Fruits and Vegetables
884 BROADWAY SOM. 8478

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

Bud's APPAREL
Specializing in Uncommon Apparel with appeal.
Dresses—Coats—Millinery
230 ELM ST., opp. Grove St., Davis Square
Also Arlington Centre and Waltham Stores

Shawmut Hardware & Paint Company
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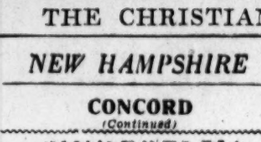
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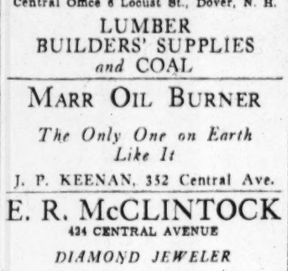
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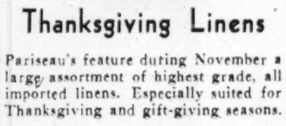

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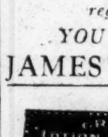

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An automatic doll, donated to Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, writes poetry in English and in French and also draws pictures. At the conclusion of its performance it makes a bow. The only assistance needed by the automaton is the winding of a heavy spring.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Each of the unemployed men in Bolivia is entitled to obtain from the Government the gold washing rights to five acres in the La Paz area?

America's first chocolate mill, Walter Baker & Co., Inc., of Boston, Mass., is still in operation after 152 years of continuous production?

The most popular pedigreed dogs in America are: Boston terriers, wire-haired fox terriers, cocker spaniels, chows, Scottish terriers, Pekingese?

A whole day's work in the "shooting" of a film in a movie studio usually lasts but three minutes on the screen?

The Fund of the Nobel Foundation, which is invested principally in Swedish securities, now amounts to $8,498,021?

There are no commercial railways on the Fiji Islands and travelers ride free on lines operated by a sugar company?

Chang, Li and Wang are the most common names in China?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Beau geste (P. S.)—The publishers of Webster's give these words the pure French pronunciation of *bo* (*o* as in old) *zhest* (*e* as in get). The words are read with principal stress on the second, secondary emphasis on the first.

Cabell (P. S.)—According to the publishers of Webster's, Mr. James B. Cabell pronounces his last name *Kab'-el* (*a* as in hat, *e* as in novel), not with the accent on the last syllable, as it is often pronounced in the North.

Poughkeepsie (P. S.)—The name of the city in New York is pronounced *Po-kip'-sy* (*o* as in obey, *i* as in it, *y* as in fancy). Not *Pook-keep'-sy*.

Waldo (P. S.)—The middle name of Ralph Waldo Emerson is sounded *Wawl'-do* (*au* as in haul, *o* as in old).

Eugène Ysaye (Miss E. A.)—The name of the famous Belgian violinist is pronounced *E-za'-ye* (first *e* as in create, *a* intermediate as in ask, second *e* obscured as in maker). The first name is sounded *U-zhen'* (*u* as in urn, *e* as in get; secondary stress on first syllable).

Ederle (Miss E. A.)—The last name of Miss Gertrude Ederle, who swam the English Channel, has been referred to the publishers of Webster's; they reply: "We have no record of the pronunciation of Miss Ederle's name, but we believe it is pronounced *Ed'-er-ly* (first *e* as in get, second as in maker, *y* as in fancy).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams No. 54

Old World Countries

Published Oct. 14
ANSWERS

1.
This land of the dragon,
Both little and big,
Is the country where Bobo
First tasted roast pig.
(China)

2.
Perched on a peak,
Its race not yet run,
Is the smallest republic
Under the sun.
(San Marino)

3.
Its earliest records
For ages unknown,
Were deciphered by means
Of a long-buried stone.
(Egypt)

4.
In this kindly land
The Pilgrims sojourned
Ere to the New World
Their vision was turned.
(Holland)

5.
This country is noted
For watches and cheeses,
Bell-ringing yodelers
And cool mountain breezes.
(Switzerland)

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Miss Mary Pickford, Edmonton, Alta.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Miss Van Winkle, Alliance, Ohio.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. Adele L. Mills, Birmingham, Mich.
J. B. Jackson, Fort William, Ont.
Mrs. Emily H. Preston, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. Grace K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Miss Lois B. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Frances H. Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.
Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Bessie O Jones, New Orleans.
Miss Sidone Mallam, New Orleans.
Dan Talmadge, New Orleans.
Miss Beulah Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston.
Mrs. M. W. De Cew, Boston.

Note: Many lists were ruled out because of Andorra on No. 2.—Editor.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

IT IS better to suffer wrong than to do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.—JOHNSON.

Hymnal Notes

No. 350

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SINGING Welsh music we are helped by remembering that the great influence in its development was the Welsh harp. It was a more complex instrument than other harps, and the double harp required a master. George Borrow, visiting Wales in 1854, heard during his first meal a Welsh harper playing outside, and said, "Of a surety I am in Wales."

The Eisteddfod is a music festival, still held every summer, alternately in the north and south of Wales. It traces back to the twelfth century, to the "annual congress of bards minstrels, and literati." Excellent four-part singing is recorded of the Welsh at that time, and the Eisteddfod of today still brings out harpists and singers in the old-time Pennillion singing.

The familiar music used for Hymn No. 350, *Ar Hyd y Nos* ("All through the night"), shows the harp influence, especially when one sings it with the original words, or a translation. John Parry, collector of Welsh folk music, says that the early words of this tune were a "Nurse song." In this, the repeated phrase, which in the hymn has the words, "All will be well," was but three notes, rising stepwise, and separated by rests. We can hear the sweep of the harper's fingers, in the *one-two-three* of the child's song.

Cwsg was the Somnus ("sleep") of ancient Britain, who sent "Einion Lonydd," known elsewhere as the "Sandman," to quiet the children with this song. He drew his hands over the child's eyes as he sang his *Un, Dau, Tri* ("one, two, three"). In "The Minstrels of Wales" (London, 1906) by Alfred Moffatt, the tune has the following words:

Look at me, my little dear, Un, dau, tri;
Let me whisper in thine ear, Un dau, tri;
Bid thy playmates all retire,
Sit thee down and draw thee nigher,
See the bright inviting fire,
Un, dau, tri!

Pennillion singing was a combination of harping with improvised music and words. A harpist played some familiar air, and after a measure or two, the singer entered with his own words and his own tune, singing an accompaniment to the harp and ending exactly with it. Sometimes the singer used a different metre from the harp, embroidering his theme in 6/8 time around the harp's common time 4/4.

As many hymns show the influence of the organ, in an active motion of the under parts, running like a Bach fugue, so the harp strings are heard in old Welsh tunes. The strong beats are always firm and often long, a marked rhythm that is useful in congregational singing, or what the Welsh call "cymanfacedd."

The tune *Ar Hyd y Nos* has long been used in English and American hymnals with the words of Bonar, "God who made both earth and heaven." It also has lullaby words, with the refrain, "All through the night."

Mary Bowley Peters (1813-56) whose words are used here, was not only a writer of hymns still used in England, but of a seven-volume history entitled, "The History of the World, from the Creation to the Accession of Queen Victoria."

The Children's Corner

The Piglets' Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. PYRAMUS and Mrs. Thisbe Pig stood in the middle of the farmyard, grunting with satisfaction, for their nine little pink piglets had the curliest tails possible, and they puckered and wrinkled their cute little pink noses as they dug into the soft ground, while 36 little feet grew muddier every moment.

"Time for bed now, children," said Thisbe Pig, leading the way back to the large white-washed sty.

But the piglets wanted to go on playing, and they darted off in different directions.

"Come back!" snorted Pyramus Pig, chasing after them as fast as his fat legs would carry him.

At last all the family were back in the sty, and after tucking them up, Mrs. Thisbe and Mr. Pyramus settled down for the night.

"We shall have some snow before morning, my dear. I noticed the sky looked very gray," said Pyramus.

"I think so, too," agreed his wife. "Won't the children be amused to

"What Are You Doing Out at This Time of Night?" Asked an Old Hen.

see snow for the first time! I daresay we shall have the farmyard all white by morning. Well, good night, dear; see the door is shut tight to keep in all cozy and warm."

Now Peter and Polly and Popsy and Pegasus had heard what their parents had said about the snow, and how it would cover the ground by morning, and as soon as the others were fast asleep, the four little adventurers crept out of their snug beds and tip-toed to the door to see if the snow had begun to fall. They opened the door just wide enough to enable them to squeeze through, and then galloped well out of earshot so that they could talk above a whisper.

"What an adventure!" squeaked Pegasus.

"What are you doing out in this time of night?" asked an old hen, half asleep near the door of the coop.

"We are waiting for the ground to turn white with snow," explained Polly Piglet. "Mother said it would be covered by morning and we want to see it happen."

"Snow? Deary me!" exclaimed the hen. "Thank you for the warning. If I were you I would go back and watch from your home," and she clucked quietly so as not to waken the others.

But four little pink piglets wandered all over the farm. It seemed different without the pretty colors that the daylight gave. It began to get very dark, and cold, and all the stars disappeared, and small white flakes began to fall.

"Oh, it has started!" grunted Polly in great excitement.

"Let's go under the trees in the hollow and watch," suggested Peter.

So four little pink piglets ran, and each one found a tree and stood under it, squeaking in protest because of being alone, and because it was getting colder and darker.

Early next morning when Pyramus and Thisbe opened their eyes, they saw the ground covered with snow about 15 inches deep, and the hollows were all filled in, and there was a drift quite near the sty. Huge flakes were still falling.

"Look, my children, how pretty it all is—" Mrs. Pig began, and then gasped in dismay, "Where are the others?"

The family jumped up and began counting. Sure enough, four little pink piglets were missing.

"There is not a moment to lose," said Pyramus. "I will go and tell the farmer at once. You stay here, my dears, and I will come back as quickly as I can."

He pushed his way out with much effort, for the snow was firm and hard, but he managed to reach the farmhouse door, where, after much bumping and grunting, he awakened the farmer.

"Four piglets lost in the snow," grunted Pyramus, and the man understood and hurried down.

Taking a large spade, the farmer dug a path toward the sty, and Pyramus sniffed and snorted here and there until he thought he had found something.

"Dig here," he grunted.

So the farmer dug carefully, and in a few minutes out came a very cold little piglet. He carried him back to the farmhouse, and left him in charge of a kind woman in front of a cozy fire. And then they went back again, and searched about until they had found the other three. The warmth quickly made them comfortable, and after eating some warm food they were taken back to Mrs. Pig.

"We are very sorry, Mother, dear," said Peter, "and we promise never to go out again without your permission."

Mrs. Pig tried to look very severe, but she was so relieved and happy at getting her pink piglets safely back that she forgave them at once.

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Miss E. M. M. (Chestnut Hill, Mass.) is about convinced that money cannot buy:

Crayon to draw one's breath.
Links for the chain of memory.
A vase for budding hopes.
An engine for a train of thought.
Feathers for the ticking of a clock.
Handkerchiefs for a weeping willow.

Miss R. R. (New York) has almost given up hope of finding:

Wedding rings for lady fingers.
A seat on dog's laps.

Miss G. F. (Hempstead, N. Y.) asks help in finding:

Something to help the window pane.
Weights for the scales of justice.
A cage for the Tammany tiger.

Land of the Free

"What a wonderful country!" exclaimed the Irishman, who wished to send some money from America home to his mother. "Faith, an' the post office will sell you a $5 money order for only sivin cints!"

Taking No Risks

He (with hands over her eyes): "If you can't guess who it is in three guesses, I'm going to kiss you."

She: "Jack Frost, Davy Jones, Hiawatha."—*Smith's Weekly.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Day of the Sale

(Kansas City Times)

Bonner Springs, Mo.

SOME 300 farmers yesterday morning gathered to attend a sale that would have ended Harold Piper's dairy business, five miles southeast of Bonner Springs, stopped the bidding and took up a collection to pay the banker.

It was a wonderful day for a sale and a fine crowd was in prospect as motorcars loaded with persons rolled up to the old Piper homestead. But for the Piper family it looked like a sad day. Harold Piper, father of seven children, six of them living on the place, was to lose his only means of supporting them.

Thirty-three head of dairy cattle, his entire herd, stood in the lot to await the bidding. Five horses and mules waited in the barn for the last stand. There on that farm Harold Piper had been born. He knew no other home and no other life. There his father, A. M. Piper, had settled as a pioneer sixty-five years ago. The Piper farm had long been a landmark and a tradition.

Another day would have seen the farm stripped of everything but the people living on it. The land itself would have been sold as soon as possible.

That was the meaning of the day that people tried to avoid as they arrived for the sale. The women of the Willing Workers class of the Monticello Methodist Church arrived with cheerful smiles and great baskets of food for the sale dinner.

Very cheerfully they talked to Mrs. Piper of the little things that make conversation and distract the mind—such a beautiful day, such a good crowd at church last Sunday, and, good gracious, how the children were growing.

The crowd assembled in the feed lot where the bidding was to start. All ready for the auctioneer. But the crowd did not know that for a week past a dozen neighbors had been working on a plan.

Instead of the auctioneer, who should get up but Fred Nichols, well known farmer of the neighborhood!

"We have been figuring that a lot of cows are being sold considering how little money would renew the notes," Mr. Nichols said.

Dr. R. H. Hayes of Bonner Springs made a short talk outlining the situation. At the outskirts of the crowd stood Mr. and Mrs. Piper, the most amazed people there.

Before the crowd had caught its breath a dozen men were going from one to the other taking their contributions. Three hundred and fifty dollars were raised to meet the banker's immediate demands. A cheer went up.

The day turned into a picnic instead of a sale.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 66

Biblical Episodes

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
After warning the king
He hid near a brook,
Where winged messengers
Fresh food to him took.

2.
On the way to Damascus
A teacher profound
By new light was blinded
And fell to the ground.

3.
When rulers announced
That tribute was due,
From a source unexpected
Came taxes for two.

4.
A dumb creature spoke,
Much wisdom expressing,
And instead of a curse
There resulted a blessing.

5.
What sight caused the leader,
Returning alone,
To cast from his hands
The tables of stone?

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 66."

Brevities

Humorist: The cabin of an ocean liner, says an insurance authority, is the safest place in the world, and a Pullman berth is next. Stay at home if you must, of course, but you do it at your own risk, remember.

Punch: The motorcar may be superseding the piano as a piece of household furniture, as Sir William Morris observes, but it is not so convenient for standing photographs on.

Los Angeles Times: There is only one thing worse than a man next door learning to play the saxophone—another on the other side.

Detroit News: Don't be distressed if the election winner forgets his campaign promises. His next opposition won't.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Must Men Fight?

THE closing phrase of a war novel published a few years ago seems particularly worthy of attention on this anniversary. The author, after summing up the mesmerism of the militaristic show, the stirring strains of martial music, the crashing tempo of marching men, closes with the pertinent question, "Must men fight simply because they have not learned to love?"

The question touches very closely the problem of war and the subtle attraction it holds forth to men. Today millions scattered throughout the world look back upon the last war, and through dissipating mists of miseries see something that never has and never will quite fade from their thoughts. In their hearts is the remembrance—and perhaps an exaggerated remembrance—of the comradeship and unselfishness evoked by the stress of perilous days.

This tendency to see and to remember the heroism and forget the horror is the bright illusion that has always danced like a will-o'-the-wisp across the dark face of danger. This is the beckoning glory that has misled men since history began, forever cloaking the grim brutality of war in trappings of glittering splendor. Human existence is something more than the bitter struggle for survival that the so-called realists claim it to be. Were it merely that, wholesale murder would not appear to be other than the sordid, savage business it is. It is largely because self-sacrifice and warm brotherliness are prime needs of mankind and because war holds out the promise of them that it exerts any attraction upon men.

But those needs can be satisfied without war. History gives us glorious examples. Self-sacrificing love and true brotherliness have inspired the great chain of noble and unselfish deeds that have gone to the building up of civilization. One walked beside the Galilean sea, and called his message to fishermen who straightway left their nets and followed him. No trappings of drums and brave flags were there, but a clear call that all men could grasp; a call understood by the farmers, the fishermen, tax collectors, publicans, working at the most ordinary of tasks, yet in their hearts ready and waiting for that call to love their neighbors as themselves.

The anniversary of the Armistice seems a fitting time to seek again to give true comradeship its rightful place in daily dealings with our fellow men, and not leave it to clothe war and disaster with its shining garments. For there is nothing ephemeral or theoretical about men learning to love each other. It is as practical as the giving of water to a thirsty man, as sure and certain in its working as the movement of planets.

If brotherly love can invest war with glory and honor, it can lift and bless the daily round. And as it does, as human kindness lessens commercial strife, checks family bickering and removes political hatreds, it will bring world brotherhood near and displace mere armistices with genuine peace.

Meeting Japan Halfway

LORD LYTTON has come to the help of the interpreters of the Manchuria report of the League of Nations commission of which he was the head. In the current issue of the London Spectator he takes issue with the fairly frequent view that the commission has found Japan "guilty." He says:

> They have done nothing of the sort. They were not a judicial tribunal. They were neither judge nor jury. If the language of the court is to be used, their function was rather that of a witness. They have produced evidence. The case is still sub judice before the League. Japan is entitled to be heard—China also.

Two obstacles obstruct the acceptance of the Lytton report even on the basis of this sweet reasonableness. One is the task of persuading the Japanese to retreat from their recognition of Manchukuo—a recognition which is the only prop of the new state—and, in accordance with the Lytton recommendation, to readmit Chinese sovereignty. The other is the task of persuading the Chinese and the rest of the world that the remaining part of the Lytton policy disavowing a return to the conditions prevailing prior to the Chinese-Japanese outbreak is the proper attitude toward Japan.

Already there are signs that the solid front of Japanese opinion against compromise is yielding to good sense. In the Nineteenth Century and After, Mr. Yukio Ozaki, well-known Japanese liberal, shows quite plainly that Japan is no longer backing the militarists 100 per cent. Now comes similar evidence in a notable contribution to Pacific Affairs, organ of the Institute of Pacific Relations, by Prof. Yasaka Takaki of the Imperial University of Tokyo. Evidently writing before Japan's recognition of Manchukuo, he says that he is not at all in favor of such a step without waiting for the Lytton report. He adds:

> For, even apart from the duty implicit in the League's resolution of Dec. 10, 1931, it would imply, to my mind, a lack of confidence on the part of our Government, either in the ability of the League to appreciate the real situation in the Far East, or in the ability of Japan to persuade and convince the League of the essential justness of her position, while my contention would be to have confidence in both.

Nor does Professor Takaki shrink from running counter to the general opinion in Japan over the matter of the readmission of Chinese authority over Manchuria. He says:

> I am personally in favor of conceding to China the retention of suzerainty over Manchukuo (putting aside for the moment the question of the popular will in the latter country), provided all the nations . . . unite in recognizing Japan's special relations in political, economic, as well as military matters with that autonomous, or free, state.

Such a position is not very far removed from that taken by the Lytton Commission in providing for an autonomous Manchuria under Chinese sovereignty and the admittance of special rights for Japan.

One or two Japanese liberals do not of course make up Japan. The point to note, however, is that such views as these would have been unthinkable as coming out of Japan nine months ago. They give a good deal of encouragement to the pacifist world that they are the forerunners of similar comments. The seed of the Lytton report may fertilize even in the minds of Japan's prevailing militarists and reënforce the lessons which the costliness and difficulties of their Manchurian adventure are now creating for the country.

The second obstacle obviously cannot be surmounted until the first has been overcome. It is held that the nonrecognition of the spoils doctrine promulgated by the United States Government and indorsed by the League Assembly requires that Japan should return to the *status quo ante*. Logic would seem to side with this interpretation. But there is reasonable assurance that the world will be ready to meet the Japanese halfway on this point as soon as they begin a retreat from their present position. And on its part China should welcome a step which would keep the Chinese flag flying over Manchuria at a time when foreign troubles have already been subordinated in Chinese thought to domestic dissensions.

Handwriting on the Ballot

ONE feature of the American election deserves more than local attention. Consternation was evoked on the faces of Democratic standpatters at the New York City polls as the mechanical levers of the voting machines clicked their confession that the name of Joseph V. McKee was being written in on the ballot for the mayoralty of the city. Fortunately, perhaps, for Tammany the complexities of modern, mechanized voting and poll regulations took heavy toll of the McKee votes, and through failure to find the proper slide between 100,000 and 200,000 McKee votes were not recorded.

Despite this and other almost naïve but no less disfranchising blunders, Mr. McKee has received nearly 150,000 votes. In view of the Acting Mayor's disavowal of his own candidacy and the absence of his name on the ballot, this vote total is characterized in some quarters as a political revolution.

The people sought to draft Mr. McKee because in the brief interval of his leadership of New York City he has broken the suave tape of political expediency and shown what one man could do to effect economy and good government. Because his program called for elimination of waste, because it touched Tammany in a sensitive spot by cutting pay and personnel, and because his stewardship immediately enhanced the bonds of the city, the people recognized the demand for direct democratic action. When Tammany selected John P. O'Brien, Mayor-elect, as the Democratic nominee, Mr. McKee himself accepted the dictum of his party. The citizens, however, individually and in civic groups, went over the heads of the nation's most powerful party machine, repudiated all authority between the electorate and the man, and wrote in McKee on their ballots.

This unprecedented display of independence despite obstacles that normally would discourage the average voter is a handwriting on the wall. It presages a time when the only political expediency will be to please the people as a whole, to govern well and to refuse sinecures and patronage. Perhaps no single phase of the national election is more pertinent to good government or more prophetic of a day when political machines will not thwart the wishes of the people.

Loose Handling of Father Time

THE steady, old-fashioned, round-faced clock is disappearing. A revolution is taking place both in regard to its shape and its figures—which have not only changed their places in a number of cases, but in some instances have even ceased to be.

There is really no reason to feel sentimental about a clock—especially when it belongs to someone else—or about its figures. But human nature finds it hard to say good-by to the honest numerals that have given such long and faithful service.

There is something particularly significant about the figures of a clock and the places they fill. Take "XII," for instance, with the sun at its height, with laborers ceasing work for a short rest, and morning passing mysteriously to afternoon; and midnight, with the last deep stroke linking today with tomorrow, or the old year with the new. Small wonder that "XII" has always held the place of importance on the clock's dial—always, that is, until today, when, in order to accommodate an oddly shaped face, "X" and "XI" have actually left their time-honored positions and jumped up beside it.

"Be grateful," some silver-lining seeker will say, "that the old numerals are there at all." Very true, for we have seen clocks that have so little interest in the hour that they are content with a circle of single strokes, keeping you at one o'clock all the day through, and giving nothing by which to distinguish one hour from the next. We have seen a piece of glass, too, with twelve flowers dotted about its surface and two thin leaves pointing at them; we have even seen thin squares of chromium with twelve snicks cut irregularly out of its sides—fancy the majestic old "XII" being represented by a snick!

Is it for the sake of economy that clocks have dispensed with figures, or for the convenience of those persons who are habitually late? We do not know. We are only conscious of the fact that things have changed. Can it be that this loose treatment of Father Time is more significant than we may have realized, and is preparing us gently for a future when we shall have dispensed with his services altogether, and no longer think it necessary to consult him in order to discover how far we have progressed?

True Government

THERE are forces making for right government which are greater than individuals or political parties. All mankind is struggling toward the same fundamental objects: happiness, freedom to maintain and express individual integrity, opportunity for constructive work and the rewards which come from it. The function of right government is to create the conditions within which these blessings may flourish.

Thinkers may dispute as to the best type of governmental structure, and as to the policies which congresses should adopt in face of the problems of a developing civilization, but fundamentally they agree upon the ideals of government.

The political party which is to come into power in the United States on the fourth of March next will find itself operating not under the compulsion of opposition which it has felt for many years, but under the necessity of constructive action. The party system as employed in America calls for a party in power to carry on the work of governing, and for at least one additional party representing other points of view, to act as a constant restraint upon the abuse of power. Ever since the end of the Wilson régime it has been the Democratic Party that has been the party of opposition, using the tools of opposition vigorously. Often these have been the tools of irresponsible criticism, of obstruction, of sarcasm.

But beginning with next March, the Democratic Party will find itself in a radically different position. It will have the clear mandate of the people to govern, and it will have the executive and congressional power to do so—through such indubitable control of the Government that there can be no question of the responsibility for the measures it takes.

Therefore, those who are newly come into power will find that the tools of opposition are no longer useful. They will find themselves under the imperative necessity of picking up the tools of construction. They will find themselves to have become men under authority, responsible servants of those forces of right government which are greater than any man or party.

Nothing in the News

DISMAY is writ upon the wrinkled brow of the editorial writer. Avidly he scans the pages of a half-dozen newspapers, searching for a news item which may furnish inspiration for the yet unborn editorial.

The clock on the wall ticks remorselessly on, reminding him each second that time, tide and the "deadline" wait for no man. Nothing in the news! Nothing but the dreary aftermath of an election decided twenty-four hours ago, which makes it ancient history.

He recalls a short story by Edna Ferber, narrating a New York taxicab driver's day. Just an ordinary day, nothing to it—packed with more thrills than a volume of Fenimore Cooper. Helping two out-of-town maiden ladies to find a nephew who lived, they thought, somewhere on West 181st Street; persuading a headstrong youth and a rather weepy girl not to elope, but to go back to school and write home about it; ending with the ingenious capture at 2 a. m. of a bootlegger who was planning to add homicide to his crime. As the taximan sleepily prepares for bed he proposes to his wife taking the day off on the morrow. "Let's go and see one of them western cowboy pictures; that's where a fellow has some excitement all right."

Nothing in the news! Let's see. The gracious wife of the President-elect admits that, as far as her own happiness is concerned, she would have been just as pleased if things had gone the other way. Her happiness at the result is chiefly on her husband's account. A jobless man in Hungary lets out his two children to work on a farm. They will get no wages, but the farmer agrees to board a third child—a baby of five—as payment for the two children's labor. In China a self-made millionaire offers his entire fortune for use in putting an end to the distressful civil war in his country.

The Japanese delegate, Naotake Sato, at Geneva, announces the desire of his country absolutely to abolish the manufacture of warfare gas, even for reprisals on those who might violate the proposed international ban.

The editorial writer stops; his allotted space is filled.

Nothing in the news! It is to laugh. He will beard the Big Chief in his sanctum and find out why he can't get more space.

Editorial Notes

Safford, Ariz., could find no money to feed its needy. Yet there was plenty of foodstuff in the town. What was needed wasn't money; it was transportation. School children supplied it. They gathered from all who had to give, gave to all who were in need. The happy youngsters have met a problem for the town. One of them explains how to do this kind of thing: "If somebody tells you he honestly can't give you a thing to give to somebody else, you know that what somebody else did give you was meant to be given to him."

Soviet Russia celebrates the fifteenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution by ordering a big rise in the pay of every member of its army and navy. If the Soviet carries out some of its professed ideals, it will inform its soldiers and sailors that while it is paying them more and more, it is expecting them to do less and less to earn their wage.

The World War veterans comprising the Philippine organization that went on record recently against cash payment of the bonus live 11,500 miles from Washington. Somehow they seem much closer to the heart of the country than that.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Political Renaissance of Colonel House

THE Boston Herald yesterday printed a very well-deserved tribute to Col. E. M. House for the part he played in the successful presidential candidacy of Governor Roosevelt. To the outsider, Colonel House in his quiet retreat at Magnolia or his modest apartment in New York, was merely that most unimportant of individuals—a politician who had played out his string and retired. I recall very well that when I first heard of his new activities the people to whom I spoke with one accord said that he was done and would bring no strength to Roosevelt. I had been too often in the Colonel's apartment and knew too well the type of public men with whom he was in consultation to accept this theory. Characteristically enough, he was more active in the fight for Roosevent's nomination than in the following campaign. He thought the battle won when the convention had acted, and, like a seasoned playgoer, seldom stays for the last act.

* * *

Insiders often wondered whether the advisory part played in the campaign by Colonel House could by any possibility develop into such a friendship between the Texan—who seldom goes to Texas—and Franklin D. Roosevelt as long existed between him and Woodrow Wilson. That earlier friendship was one of the curiosities of politics, and its abrupt end one of its mysteries. It was developed almost as suddenly as it was terminated, and almost as mysteriously.

During the early months of the Wilson Administration I asked William F. McCombs—another of the tragic figures of the Wilson gallery of forsaken friends—how it came about. "For the life of me I can't see," he responded. "I heard House might be useful in Texas and took him out to see the Governor. The next thing I knew they were married!" This picturesque way of depicting the sudden intimacy between the two was characteristic of McCombs, but his account of the meeting does not quite coincide with that of House, who, in a letter printed in his "Intimate Papers," says that Wilson called on him first at his hotel, and continues:

> I had a delightful visit from Woodrow Wilson yesterday, and he is to dine alone with me next Wednesday. . . . He is not the biggest man I have ever met, but he is one of the pleasantest, and I would rather play with him than with any prospective candidate I have seen.

This statement is approved by McAdoo in his "Crowded Years," and by Ray Stannard Baker in his "Life of Woodrow Wilson." The fact appears to be that McCombs introduced the Colonel to McAdoo and the latter arranged the subsequent meeting with Governor Wilson. The latter was almost boyish in his reception of his new friend. Two weeks after the first meeting, with his arm about the shoulders of the Texan, he said: "My dear friend, we have known each other always!"

* * *

George Sylvester Viereck, who during the war clung so closely to the interests of his native Germany as to draw forth from President Wilson a bitter telegram, has written the story of this intimacy under the title: "The Strangest Friendship in History." That a whole volume could be devoted to such a topic is only possible when the writer, as in this case, discusses collateral and related events with fullness and frankness.

While it is quite incredible that Colonel House inspired the book, or even had a share in its preparation, there are enough quotations from him to indicate at least his approval. Moreover, the author has studied the House papers in the Yale Library, particularly the letters from President Wilson to his friends. The unusual prohibition put upon the publication of these letters by the President's widow has greatly interfered with the elucidation of what was really a most important and far-reaching historic incident. Mr. Viereck has gotten around the prohibition by paraphrasing the letters, and though this method is unsatisfactory, it does at least throw partial light upon the Wilson-House friendship, and its influence upon affairs.

It is not probable that Colonel House will ever again exercise as a private citizen the influence with an administration which was his during the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson. Things like that do not happen twice in a man's lifetime. But there is reason to believe that he will not be without standing at the White House during the next four years. For this reason some of the remarks attributed to him by this writer are of importance now. For example:

> I advised the Allies to limit their reparation demands to fifteen or twenty billions. But by that time Lloyd George had gone off electioneering with the battle cry of "Hang the Kaiser and make the Germans pay the cost of the War," and Wilson had lost his trumps. Lord Cunlif, Governor of the Bank of England, welcomed my suggestion. "Germany," he said, "can pay that over the counter." The money would have been available commercially. It would have saved the franc as well as the mark. . . . What is happening in the world today is largely the result of the kind of peace we made at Paris.

* * *

An historian of my acquaintance has a high desire to write a speculative essay on "What would have been the world's history had Woodrow Wilson not married a second time." The speculation would be interesting. Had Mr. Viereck written the essay it would be doubly so. For his discussion of the influence of Edith Bolling Wilson upon her husband, upon his friendship for House, and upon the post-war history of the United States is searching and revelatory.

Who was President de facto of the United States during the long period of Wilson's incapacity? At the time the question so stirred political observers that it was thought certain that a year would not go by without action by Congress to avert another such situation. But Congress has never acted. If a complete mental breakdown should assail a President today his immediate associates could act for months in his name secure against intervention save by a violent coup d'état. The conditions surrounding President Wilson are described in this volume in a way to impress upon the reader the need of some legislation to meet a similar contingency in future.

Books of Current Interest

The Master of Steel

The Life of Andrew Carnegie. by Burton J. Hendrick. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. 2 vols. $7.50.

ONE phase of Andrew Carnegie's biography is writ large all over the face of the United States in the almost countless libraries existing at his initiative and through his assistance. The Carnegie Foundation for International Peace also contributes greatly to perpetuate his name, and serves unquestionably a highly useful part in encouraging peace and amity among the nations of the world. The long list of benefactions due to his philanthropy will not readily be forgotten. When his will was probated and his remaining estate estimated, it was shown that he had given away 90 per cent of his entire fortune. He was himself not without justifiable pride in the extent of his benefactions, and it is related in this book that one day he asked his secretary, "How much did you say I had given away?"

The secretary, who had just been figuring up the sum for purposes of publicity, responded, "$324,657,399."

"Good heavens!" Carnegie exclaimed, "Where did I ever get all that money?"

Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, who always does a workmanlike job in biographies of this character, has made two most interesting volumes out of the life of Andrew Carnegie. They are volumes which certainly should be on the shelf of every student of American business and American social conditions, for Carnegie, with his extraordinary faculty for making money, was essentially social in his instincts. He took pains to come into contact with the leaders of thought both in the United States and in England. That a man who started his business career in the boiler room of a factory should end as one of the richest men the world has ever known is perhaps not more surprising than that a man whose scholastic training ended in the grammar school should have made himself the friend and frequent associate of Lord Balfour, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, Gladstone, John Morley, Andrew D. White, Richard Watson Gilder and Elihu Root.

* * *

Mr. Hendrick has been equally painstaking in his description of these friendships, and in his discussion of the business methods by which the Carnegie fortune was amassed, and the steps by which the young hand in the rolling mill became the biggest figure in the industrial world of the United States. Perhaps if an adverse criticism is to be expressed it might be to the effect that he has soft-pedaled the ruthlessness of the Carnegie methods in dealing with competitors, and the harshness and callousness with which workers in the Carnegie mills were treated. The canny Scot may have come up from work in the furnaces and at the rolls, but that did not make him any the more sympathetic with the men whom he employed in that capacity. It was not until he was out of the steel business that the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week were finally eliminated from the methods of United States Steel.

* * *

However, the story of the man and his friendships, his almost boyish excitement over the privilege of associating with the great intellects of the age, his somewhat pathetic efforts to make himself a literary or a political figure of consequence, is full of interest. And there is much in it that ought to help to educate even radical youth to a clearer conception of the significance of conditions of the past, and those today. It is utterly improbable that such a life as Carnegie's can be paralleled, as it seems impossible that there should be another John D. Rockefeller. Both men were predatory in their business methods, generous to the point of profligacy in the distribution of the spoils of their business operations.

There are many useful things, many almost indispensable institutions in the world today, which would not exist had Carnegie and Rockefeller not been vested with their singular genius for making money at the expense of other men. It may be pleaded that we should have got those institutions in more admirable ways, but business ethics at the time these men made their entrance upon the world of industry was in a very nebulous and primitive state. We like to think that it has progressed toward a greater measure of perfection. At least the United States can console itself that in the end most of the fruits of the hard-handed business methods of these two captains of industry passed into public control. W. J. A.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Nation's Greatest Need

LET us turn away for a while from political dispute and personal recrimination; . . . from charges and countercharges and from all those things that make up the muddled agenda of the campaign.

Let us turn away for a while to think and talk of something else. To think and talk, and it may well be added—to pray. For in this muddle the most of us have lost sight of the main issue, and we shall have need of prayer to bring it back into view. We have lost sight of the issue that is paramount over all others; that actually holds the right solutions of all those to which we give so much tongue and ear, and to which so many of us react with evidences of undue excitement. . . .

A weakening of faith and too much of the taint of what is colloquially called "bad faith" are at the root of all the troubles of our country and the rest of the world. The war that was waged to end war did not turn out to be the final climax to a long course of prodigious disregard for the rights of others. On the contrary, the close of that war has been trailed by misdoings, international, national and individual; and from over the far-flung fields of error, injustice and evil the vapors of suspicion spread to the four corners of the earth.

Here in our own country we are led to be suspicious of all others. There may be grounds for some of this, but surely not for all. And the unfortunate thing for us is that we can apply no centrifugal force to drive suspicion in an outward direction. It rounds back upon us; we cannot shake ourselves free of anything we have made so intimate. It pervades discussion of public affairs; it distorts appraisal of private business; it is poisonously present in our dealings one with another, so that inevitably we become suspicious of ourselves. . . .

Unmindful of our own neglects and shortcomings, we fill the air with complaint of what somebody else has done to us and to the country, so that if there still be citizens who would act without prejudice they are left bewildered. Such a quarrel as that in which we now indulge—itself the outgrowth of a quarrelsome era—invites world ridicule of our pretense of national unity. For a while, at least, we shall have to withhold our jibes at Europe's brawls.

All this because we have lost faith; or if we have not lost it altogether, because we have let it sink from sight in the flood of our materialistic contentions . . .

What this country needs is to cultivate a fine disregard for the "lesser facts" so that they do not obscure clear vision of the greater. . . . What it needs, above all else, is a rebaptism of faith in the unfailing availability of guidance by that Supreme Power—the same which has brought us, through peril, difficulty and hardship, so far upon our way.—*Seattle* (Wash.) *Sunday Times.*